USE.

ned a genteel Board

intenecs are to be made, and ng to the pecuniary conr annum, payable in adpiration of six months, and to one address for ten warded in advance. tions must be Post PAID

making less than a square imes for 75 cts.; one square

SAMUEL PHILBRICK, EDWIND QUINCY, BASSLEY.

OVD GARRISON, Editor.

XIII.--- NO. 21. GE OF OPPRESSION.

on the Christian Reflector. The 'Great Principles.'

est, a paper conducted with much an · Eastern correspondent aston. This correspondent, in his Wendell Phillips, Esq., uses the

ar great enterprise should ing the great anti-slavery het upon to sustain a neiples open which It I had his pow aght, and of cloquence, I ing my dignity, ever to as interested in party crimina-ins. As humble as my own appny of abolitionists, I cannot copied what little influence I upard what little influence is slavery countrymen, by being one abolition party as as to cut it rest, and he regarded by them in friends. Would that aboli-the conclusion never to dispute esteem every abolitionist a brother! With what power the common fee !

ned the paragraph to dispute the contrary, to express our high ad-tements here expressed. We can selt a man as Wendell Phillips, well the subject of slavery bearings, and who, at the s popular assemblies with so first, would exert an influence fellow-countrymen ten-fold wdoes, had he concerned himself iples ' of anti-slavery, and d'as interested in party crimi-ations.' When Wendell Philsts with Garrison, Collins & Co., organization, he seated himself lab. He not only 'lowered his t his strength; and the man, who ave reached, by his arguments and body of this community, and most onviction in ten thousand minds the truth, is exerting an influpossible, and more prescribed, years ago. What is true of him, any besides him,—is to some exins no to see such waste of ener-most lamentable, that a reform, at ach glorious principles lie, should darized, blasted almost, by the noble spirits that dared to bewith it at its commencement, from they at first occupied, to ling disputes, on the decision liberation of a slave, nor men thus put out their own ell take warning. It truly becomes we jeopard our influence over our and we rejoice that there is

ne anti-slavery party as to cut himall the rest. It is a great evil, that is to hold the same truths and act on cipies, cannot think and speak of each ristian confidence, kindness, and re-y are so ready to charge those who denall their measures, with pusillanv. How much better is it somembine all the influence that can be sources, and concentrate the whole everthrow slavery. Enlighten and is mind with reference to it, and tit all the moral strength, which it g into obedience to God and sym. and, down-trodden humanity. But to stallow to every man sincerity in his of action against it or not; we must lergies in ignoble strifes with our courselves to the support of 'great sciples that commend themselves to chich an honest desire to know truth kened; principles whose prevalence

New-England (Catholic) Reporter. 'Liberator' and O'Connell.

slavery, and the dawn of freedom

ous sheet, the columns of which are

with the ravings of its mad-cap edianell for not recklessly execrating of this country! The miserable e inflated Mr. Garrison, and is too reven a transitory notice. This black a be overjoyed at the possession of dashing a random quill at and pouring forth a tide of inno-attack the 'Liberator,' its editor, or tous protter, we have long deemed e.' Its ultraism—maniac ultraism, its open infidelity; its violent dery creed, and, we may assert, its orts to overthrow the social system. ned it to universal and condign opinion of all sensible Americans. g! we pity, sincerely pity the insan-and, for the sake of humanity, we id him to a cell, for a year or two, in lunatic asylum. But, were O'Connell dawning genius, just shedding upon the t glammering of its beams, we might pen to defend him, even against the ags of the 'Liberator.' He is not so; intellectual resplendency upon two nd a simoon-blast of virulen erdure of his laurel. Let the morbid y and madness indulge its bent for as-macking O'Connell; for, even as the s beautifully upon the cloud's verge, so as of enemies serve as a bold relief to

the writer must now feel better

From the Utica Daily Whig.

Abolition Run Mad. ing of the American Anti-Slavery ps, Esq., of Boston, one of their lead-ise of his speech, said, amongst other d fanatical things for which he was that in order to carry into effect they must lay the churches and Confeet.' Is not this the very desdness, and the outpourings of fanati-

Abolition Injurious.

and sincerely believe that the conduct ists has a tendency to retard, instead the great cause of emancipation. eve that wanton denunciation, mny, upon the people of the Minbute to the accomplishment of that uch libellers as 'N. Q. T.' whether or wilful intent, cannot but irritate warm-blooded Southron, and haragainst every appeal which humanity in in behalf of the slave. - Washing



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1843.

The Tenth anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held at the Apollo Hall, in New York, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Tuesday, May 9th, 1843.

Francis Jackson, of Boston, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, called the meeting to order, the President of the Society, called the meeting to order, the Indian of the Society being absent.)

Mr. Downes to make some remarks on his recent visit to the South. Song by the Hutchinsons were again taken up, and the discussion continued by Abel Brown of Albany, and P. Pike of Massachusetts. Song by the Hutchinsons. Adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, P.M.

Wednesday Are Met a south of the Society being absent.)

Mr. Downes to make some remarks on his recent visit to the South. Song by the Hutchinsons. The resolutions were again taken up, and the discussion continued by Abel Brown of Albany, and P. Pike of Massachusetts. Song by the Hutchinsons. Adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, P.M.

Wednesday Are Met a south of the Society being absent.)

Mr. Downes to make some remarks on his recent visit to the South. Song by the Hutchinsons. Adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, P.M.

Wednesday Are Met a south of the Society being absent.)

Frederick Douglass, of Mass. offered the follow-2. 'Resolved, That the anti-slavery movement is

the only earthly hope of the American slave.'

Wm. Lloyd Garrison offered the following resolu-

3. Resolved, As slavery is sustained by the cooperation of the North, the withdrawal of such support is necessary to its downfall; and until this be done, the Almighty will require the blood of the injured slaves at the hands of the people of the northern, aswell as of the southern States.

4. Resolved, That Massachusetts, by enacting law tensor of the support of the southern States.

Thursday Morriso, May 11.

laws to prevent the rendering assistance by her of-ficers to the slave-owner in rescuing his fugitive slave, has acted in a manner truly worthy of the fame of 'the Old Bay State.'

Wendell Phillips, of Boston, offered the following

tions of this country. esolutions was given in the fast number of the Lib.

The meeting (at 2 o'clock) adjourned to meet at Concert Hall, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, Tuesday, May 9.

Met agreeably to adjournment.

J. C. Hathaway, Sarah Pugh, and Wm. A. White, rere appointed Secretaries.

Henry W. Williams, Cyrus M. Burleigh, and Jas.

Met agreeably to adjournment. Prayer by Mr. Needham.
The business committee, by their chairman, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, reported that the appointment of an editor of the 'National Anti-Slavery Standard' be referred to the Executive Committee of the Society. The report was accepted, and the appointment so

The following preamble and resolutions were re-

Whereas, The American Anti-Slavery Society has for its object the abolition of slavery, by the co-operation of the means and efforts of persons of all shades of political and religious opinion; and where-as, it was the original intention of the organization, as, it was the original intention of the organization, and is essential to its very existence, that the funds and the machinery of the Society be applied not to the examination, attack, or defence, of the soundness of the general religious or political principles.

On motion of Thomas Earle, the annual report was referred to the Executive Committee for revision and publication. Adjourned to meet at 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION Thursday ness of the general religious or political principles of its members, only so far as they relate to slavery;

all the instrumentalities, civil, ecclesiastical, and social, which they feel themselves free to use for the removal of any evil, to the extirpation of slavery; yet it disclaims any right to prescribe to its members the opinions they shall hold, or the instrumentalities they shall employ, or discontinue, and that it should ever refuse to take any action that would exclude a single human being from its plat-form, on account of his religious and political opin-ions, with reference to any other subject than sla-

8. Resolved, That those churches and ministers that claim a divine origin, and a commission from God to reform the sins of the world, and which still reto reform the sins of the world, and which still re-fuse to treat slavery, which is the 'sum of all villa-nies,' its supporters and apologists, with the same severity and the same discipline which they apply to the separate crimes, and their perpetrators, which make it up, are proved by their own acknowledged principles of duty to be false and hypocritical, and that it is as absurd as it is impious, to ascribe to such persons or associations the character of Jesus

9. Resolved, That it is the duty of all abolitionists to withdraw their countenance and support from all ministers and churches which refuse to bear a faithful and encompromising testimony against slavery, and to hurl the same ecclesiastical thunders against this crime of crimes, that they claim it to be their right and duty to fulminate against all other crimes and criminals of far less enormous magni-

he word 'whereas,' and insert the following:

pership under it; therefore,
7. Resolved, That any one who subscribes to the

principles there laid down, is cutified, so long us that Constitution shall endure in its present form, to be considered not only a member in fact and good fellowship of this Society.

8. Resolved That the adoption of any new doctrines in the shape of resolutions, calculated to narrow the bread ground of preparable in a teffined in the shape of resolutions, calculated to narrow the bread ground of preparable in the shape of resolutions, calculated to narrow the bread ground of preparable in the shape of resolutions.

ship be thought too broad, it can be properly nar-rowed, only by amending the original contract be-tween our members, viz: the Constitution.

the President of the Society being absent.

Mr. James Monroe, of Connecticut, rose and offered the following resolution:

1. 'Resolved, That slaveholding is necessarily destructive of national prosperity; and that wherever it exists, every friend of the best interests of his country is bound to strive for its immediate abolition.'

Met agreeably to adjournment.

The substitute of Henry S. Peterson was taken up, and the discussion continued by Edmund Quincy, Henry S. Peterson, Abby Kelley, Thomas Earl, Willian L. Garrison, J. N. Buffum, Isaac T. Hopper, and Dr. Wilson.

The substitute was lost, and the question recurring on the original preamble and resolutions, they were adopted.

Song by the Hutchinsons.

The following resolution was offered by Wendell Phillips, and adopted:

10. Resolved. That each member of the Society be requested to contribute the sum of one dollar, or such other amount as they may think proper, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of this meeting, and advancing the general objects of the Society,

Met agreeably to adjournment.
After some remarks by John Levy of Lowell, followed by a song from the Hutchihsons, the business committee reported the following resolution, which was discussed by G. R. Barker, Wendell 5. Resolved, That anti-slavery is only to be ad-

vanced by trampling under foot the political and ecclesiastical links which bind slavery to the instituas a consistent abolitionisis, who, while holding to the popular construction of the Constitution, makes himself a party to that instrument, by taking any of-fice under it requiring an oath, or voting for its

Subscriptions and donations were taken up to the

mount of \$1227.
The committee on nomination of officers made e following report, which was adopted, and the officers appointed accordingly:

President-WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Boston. W. Williams, Cyrus M. Burleigh, and Jas. in, were appointed to make a roll of the Enoch Mack, New-Hampshire; Rowland T. Robmembers present.

Ellis Gray Loring, and Danie! Neall, were appointed to audit the Treasurer's account.

The following persons were appointed to prepare business for the meeting, viz:

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, James S. Gibbons, Wendell Phillips, Abby Kelley, Ellis Gray Loring, Stephen S. Foster, J. M. McKim, Edwin Fussel, Abraham Brooke, Edmund Quincy, Thomas Earle, Carcline Weston, John A. Collins, Frederick Douglass, Estable Mack, New-Hampshire; Rowland T. Robinson, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Massachusetts, Peleg Clarke, Rhode-Island; John Green, Connecticut; James Cannings Fuller, New-York; Robert Purvis, Pennsylvania; Joseph Parrish, New-Jersey; Thomas Garrett, Delaware; Abraham Brooke, Edmund Quincy, Thomas Earle, Carcline Weston, John A. Collins, Frederick Douglass, Estable Mack, New-Hampshire; Rowland T. Robinson, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Massachusetts, Peleg Clarke, Rhode-Island; John Green, Connecticut; James Cannings Fuller, New-York; Robert Purvis, Pennsylvania; Joseph Parrish, New-Jersey; Thomas Garrett, Delaware; Abraham Brooke, Edmund Quincy, Thomas Earle, Carcline Mack, New-Hampshire; Rowland T. Robinson, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Massachusetts, Peleg Clarke, Rhode-Island; John Green, Connecticut; James Cannings Fuller, New-York; Robert Purvis, Pennsylvania; Joseph Parrish, New-Jersey; Thomas Garrett, Delaware; Abraham Brooke, Edmund Quincy, Thomas Earle, Carcline Mack, New-Hampshire; Rowland T. Robinson, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Massachusetts, Peleg Clarke, Rhode-Island; John Green, Connecticut; James Cannings Fuller, New-York; Robert Stevent, Purvis, Pennsylvania; Joseph Parrish, New-Jersey; Thomas Garrett, Delaware; Abraham Brooke, Edmund Quincy, Thomas Earle, Carcline Mack, Rhode-Island; John Green, Connecticut; James Cannings Fuller, New-York; Robert Stevent, Robert Stevent,

Weston, John A. Collins, Frederick Douglass, Esther Hayes, George W. Benson, Sarah Pugh, Paulina S Wright, Erasmus D. Hudson, Francis Wright, Edward M. Davis, James Monroe, Elizabeth J. Neall, Abby H. Gibbons, James Boyle, and Francis Jackson.

The Annual Report was taken up, and after some discovery complete the propers of the Annual Report was taken up, and after some worth, Andrew Robeson, William Bassett, William Adam, George W. Benson, Massachusetts; Thomas Adam, George W. Benson, Massachusetts; Thomas

The Annual Report was taken up, and after some discussion, again laid upon the table.

James S. Gibbons, Abby Kelley, Thomas Earle, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, James Monroe, Edmund Quincy, and John O. Wattles, were appointed to nominate officers for the Seciety for the ensuing year.

Song by the Hutchinsons.
Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Morning Session, Wednesday, May 10.

Met agreeably to adjournment.

worth, Andrew Robeson, William Bassett, William Adams, George W. Benson, Massachusetts; Thomas Davis, William Adams, Lucinda Wilmarth, John Frown, Rhode-Island; George Sharpe, William Bolles, Butler H. Strong, Luther Bartlett, Connecticut; Thomas M'Clintock, Francis Wright, Abraham Van Epps, Ezra C. Smith, Samuel D. Porter, William C. Bloss, Cyrus Thompson, Joseph Post, Simpson Robbins, Mary Springstead, George Doughty, New-York; Lucas Gillingham, John Atkinson, New-Jersey; James Miller M'Kim, James Forten, John Sellers, Jr. Elijah Pennypacker, Benjamin Bower, Jonas Wyman, William Bassett, William Adams, George W. Benson, Massachusetts; Thomas Davis, William Bassett, William Adams, George W. Benson, Massachusetts; Thomas Davis, William Bassett, William Adams, George W. Benson, Massachusetts; Thomas Davis, William Bassett, William Adams, Cause Davis, William Adams, Lucinda Wilmarth, John Schen, Schen, William Bassett, William Adams, Lucinda Wilmarth, John Schen, William Bassett, William Adams, Lucinda Wilmarth, John Schen, Schen, William Bassett, William Adams, Lucinda Wilmarth, John Schen, William Bassett, William jamin Bowne, Jonas Wyman, William H. Johnson, Sarah Pugh, Jonathan P. Magill, Pennsylvania

nittee-James S. Gibbons, Ellis G. The ionowing preamble and resolutions were recorted by the business committee, and the adoption
of them moved by Edmund Quincy:

Whereas, The American Anti-Slavery Society

Whereas, The American Anti-Slavery Society Whereas, The American Anti-Slavery Society Warren Weston, Edward M. Davis, Martha W.

The eleventh resolution was again taken up for discussion. Thomas Earle moved to lay the resolu-7. Resolved, That while the Society has a right to demand of all its members, the most thorough fidelity in the application of their own religious and political principles, and the faithful employment of the constitution. It is a faithful employment of the constitution. endment were laid on the table.

The business committee reported the following esolutions, which, after some discussion, were adopted:

12. Resolved. That a special meeting of the 12. Resolved, That a special meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 4th day of December next, being the tenth anniversary of its formation; and that the Executive Committee, and the members generally, be urged to use all necessary measures procure a numerous and enthusiastic gathering the abolitionists of the whole country, to celebrate the completion of the first decade of their na-

onal association.

13. Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be resented to Lindley Coates, the late President, for s services in that office.

Whereas, the democratic and whig parties con-tinue, both in their national and local operations, to sustain the slave system; therefore,
14. Resolved, That we cannot recognize as

consistent abolitionist, any person who will give his vote, or in any way countenance these parties, either nationally or locally, until they shall put in nomination men who have withdrawn all support from slavery, direct and indirect, not only politically ut ecclesiastically. Thomas Earle moved to strike out the word 'ec-

clesiastically.' The previous question was moved and carried. The amendment was lost. The resolution was adopted. ude.

Henry S. Peterson moved to strike out all after resolutions, which were adopted:

the word 'whereas,' and insert the following:

Whereas, the Constitution of the American AntiSlavery Society lays down certain principles, a
'consent' to which, it declares, shall entitle to membership under it; therefore. pends on the support and fostering care of the nominally free States; therefore, 15. Resolved, That we recommend to the aboli

row the broad ground of membership as defined in our Constitution, by creating new tests of anti-slavery faith, are violations of the spirit of the Constitution which binds us together, and therefore unjust to those who do not unite with them

9. Resolved, That if the old ground of membership be thought too broad, it can be appeared to the constitution which binds us together, and therefore unjust to those who do not unite with them

9. Resolved, That if the old ground of membership be thought too broad, it can be appeared to the constitution which binds us together, and therefore unjust to those who do not unite with them for civil office, nor countenance any man as a chris-tian minister, nor hold connexion with any organization as a christian church, except such as have distween our members, viz: the Constitution.

The amendment was opposed by Stephen S. Foster, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and sustained by Henry S. Peterson.

slaves from regaining their liberty as they may think proper to adopt.

tion, and oppose the admission of Texas, we ought, at the same time, to hold these as secondary questions in the abolition enterprise, and never give our suffrages, or recommend that others give them, to any candidates for the principal executive or legis-lative offices, State or national, except those who

native offices, State or national, except those who avowedly intend to advocate the abrogation of all constitutional and legal provisions which in any manner sustain the institution of slavery.

17. Resolved, That while we disapprove of organizing a permanent abolition political party, we recommend to voting abolitionists temporary nominations for the concentration of their votes, so long as the candidates of the existing parties refuse to declare themselves in favor of the objects expressed in the forezoning resolution.

in the foregoing resolution.

18. Resolved. That the success which has attended the efforts of the true abolitionists of the United States, for the last ten years, in spite of the mighty mpediment which the influence of slavery in all the political, ecclesiastical and social relations of the untry has opposed to their progress; and the sigas opposed to their progress; and the sig-nal triumph of the genuine anti-slavery movement, as embodied in the American Anti-Slavery Society, over the obstacles which the treachery and false-hood of pretended friends of the cause have con-stantly thrown in its path, since their desertion of

have contributed to this meeting by their presence, nd their charming and soul-stirring music.

Song by the Hutchinsons. On motion, adjourned sine die. J. C. HATHAWAY, Secretaries. FRANCIS JACKSON, President. SARAH PUGH, WM. A. WHITE,

Spirit of Western Abolitionists.

Abraham Allen, John O. Wattles, Valentine Nicholson, Harveysburg, " Amos Welsh, John McCowan. Maria McCowan
Rebecca Nichols, Lloydsville, Sarah Dugdale, Green Plain, Elizabeth Borton, " Edwin Fussell, Pendleton, Inc.

that luxurious accommodation was within reach.
The carriage is known by the name of LIBERA-FOR, because of its extensive service in aiding fu-gitives to liberate themselves from southern bondage. It picked up two on the voyage, and gave them a considerable lift freedomward. It was decorated with evergreens, some of which were distributed among the friends in this city, who preserve them as teresting memorials of the journey.

The travellers carried their provisions with them;

nd as these consisted of Graham bread, and apples hey considered it as quite luxurious living. After while, the apples were exhausted; but they had the mountain air as a spice to their simple meals. Thus they journeyed on, through pleasant and foul weather, to Concord, where they arrived one day a little after 12 o'clock. As they were to stop a couple of hours, it was concluded to have an anti-slavery meeting, which was held at 1 o'clock, and addressed

gilives from slavery, nor do any act to prevent the involved a cost of seven dollars, or more. The ex- | channel is now open for your contributions; and it pense of food was four dollars, eighty-seven and a half cents, for the whole company! Provision for

16. Resolved, That we earnestly caution abolitionists against being misled so far as to sacrifice their principles, by their conduct in reference to political action; while we sustain the right of petitional section; while we sustain the right of petitions and the right of petitions are the resolved. The example of zeal and sacrifice afforded by these dear friends of humanity, will long continue to an instance of the petitions are resolved. Let these who live company! Provision for the whole company! Provision for the whol Let those who live comparatively at our very doors, with easy access to the annual meeting, bear this pilgrimage of seven hundred miles, in lively remembrance, when they are called on another year, to come up and provide for the acceleration and success of the anti-slavery cause .- J. s. G.

From the Christian Reflector. To the Friends of Missious

In the Baptist denomination in the United States, who believe that missions ought not to be supported by the gains of, or any connivance with, oppression.

Beloved Brethren: --- You will probably have Beloved Brethren:—For win producty have learned, ere you receive this, that a society has recently been formed, denominated the 'American and Foreign Baptist Missionary Society.' By this Society we were directed to issue a call for a meeting, to adopt a suitable Constitution, and to invite them to attend and participate who sympathize in the mysement, and concur in the fundamental printhe movement, and concur in the fundam ciples upon which the Society has been based. It will, doubtless, be expected that we state something of the circumstances which have given rise to this

For several years past, as you are well aware, the original platform, calls for renewed gratitude to Heaven, and demands fresh and cheerful devotion of those friends of missions who believe it wrong to the accomplishment of the glorious purpose of the enterprise. Moved by Mr. Irish:

19. Resolved, as the sense of this Convention, that it would greatly promote the cause of abolition, to recommend to the Executive Committee to call a Convention of the Parent Society, somewhere in the State of Ohio, sometime in the approaching summer or fall; and that they will send some of their nost efficient lecturers to attend said Convention.

20. Resolved. That the theoretic is an incongraity, a criminal inconsistency in sending the gospel to enlighten the heathen, and especially by slaveholders and avowed advocates of slavery, with funds raised by keeping another portion of our fellow-men in ignorance and darkness, and to attempt to convert souls through means furnished at least in water by the provision. 20. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting he, and they are hereby tendered to our esteemed rivinds, the Hutchinsons, for the interest which they have contributed to this meeting by their presence, and their charming and soul-stirring music. that God who has declared he hateth robbery for a burnt offering.
With these feelings, efforts were made a year

ago to commence a plan of operations more consistent and righteous, through the Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention. It however was found at that time expedient to adopt only a provisional arrangement, evidently with the expectation or hope that its duration need be short, and that we should either return Commenting on the proceedings of the recent annual meeting of the American A. S. Society, the Standard relates the following interesting facts:

One of the most interesting incidents connected with our meeting this recent annual meeting of the American A. S. Society, the Standard relates the following interesting facts:

One of the most interesting incidents connected with our meeting this recent annual meeting of the American A. S. Society, the permanent arrangements, if such reformation should not be effected. Lie the course of the year, instead of a change for the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions defeated the plan of our Provision-One of the most interesting incidents connected with our meeting this year, was the attendance of friends from the far West. On the evening of the day previous to the anniversary, a coach-wagon, with four horses, drew up at the Anti-Slavery Office. Reader, (who didst not enjoy that privilege,) if you izens and neighbors who this et.; could but blame themselves for cold and perverse indifference to the great work in hand; their zeal seemed like ice, compared with that which animated the pilgrims from Ohio and Indiana. Their arrival communicated a thrill of moral electricity, from the effects of which may we never recover.

The names of these courageous co-laborers are as follows:

Abraham Brooke, of Oakland, Ohio.

Abraham Brooke, of Oakland, Ohio.

Abraham Allen. ery class and of every complexion. It is our full conviction that the adoption of the latter measure should be your grand object at the ensuing anniver-Under this call, the Convention assembled. Breth-

ren came from a distance with the expectation of

forming a new permanent missionary organization. But it was found that the Baptist Board of Foreign Elizabeth Borton, " " Missions had, after the publication of the call, adopted a resolution to re-issue their old circular of neutrality, in which they decline taking any part Nine only, of the eleven, arrived in this city. An affecting circumstance deprived us of the company of the other two. Sarah Dugdale arrived at Burlington, New-Jersey, within a few hours of the death of a sister, residing in that place, and was necessarily detained.

Dr. Fussell gave us some account of their experience, which was, as may well be imagined, various—leng sometimes adverse, though never discouraging, to such strong hearts. His residence is one hundred and twenty-five miles beyond Oakland. He left home on the 9th of April, on horseback, and lectured, by previous appointments, during five days occupied in the journey. At Oakland, he joined Dr. Brooke, and those of his neighborhood, and started again on the 15th. They were obliged to walk sixteen miles, on account of the bad roads. Arriving at Green Plain, they had yet half a mile to go, before reaching the residence of Elizabeth Borton. Night had closed in, but they determined to proceed. They had gone but a few yards, after leaving the turnpike, when the horses and wagon plunged into a swamp, from which they could not be extricated. Another wagon was procured, to take off the passengers, excepting Drs. Brooke and Fussell, who into a swamp, from which they could not be extricated. Another wagon was procured, to take off the passengers, excepting Drs. Brooke and Fussell, who slept in the wagon, all night, to the music of croaking frogs. Dr. Fussell says, the only 'back out' of the whole journey, of seven hundred miles, was when they backed out of the swamp, the next morning.

The wagon ought to be described, however, to enable our readers to see what righteous zeal can do, when it simply resolves to go forward. It is feet long, and wide; with a flat top, and covering, on which to carry baggage. A hammock was slung on which to carry baggage. A hammock was slung on which to carry baggage. A hammock was slung to the meting of those who give place for a separate meeting of those favorable to a new missionary organization. This meeting, although not numerous, was in number equal to the majority upon any question taken in the Anti-Slavery Convention, and comprehended the most of the delegates to the Convention, and they have reason to believe, that in this movement a considerable portion of those who preferred delay for another year, and with the first production of those who preferred delay for another year, and in the hope of our success. At least they tell us, (and we think it due to bro. Colver to name him as one, as he publicly exon which to carry baggage. A hammock was sing midway at night, on which the men slept—the women resorting to houses in the neighborhood. Eight persons can be accommodated with lodging on board this 'Great Western' land ship. Dr. Brooke, aration would take place at the General Convention being a tall man, found the wagon saloon somewhat y a tall man, found the wagon saloon somewhat y a tall man, found the wagon saloon somewhat wenten, and resorted to a hay-loft, whenever vention; and should no such change take place, they will then be heart and hand with us. therefore expect these to join us ere long, have not the slightest expectation that the General Convention or its Board will, in any reasonable time, throw off their partnership with slaveholders. Mean-while, we feel we ought to be doing something, as we have always felt, in the work of evangelizing the world; and for our own conscience' sake, and t satisfy the wishes of many of our anti-slavery breth-ren, who conscientionsly refuse to mingle their mis-sionary donations with the funds raised by the sweat, After and tears, and blood of poor slaves, we have formed the American and Foreign Baptist Missionary So-

Our course, dear brethren, has been dictated by no spirit of controversy, by no wish to excite unne sary divisions, by no feeling of pride or worldly bition. On the contrary, we are fully aware personally, we can reap no benefit therefrom, meeting, which was held at I o'clock, and addressed by John O. Wattles. Passing on to Lloydsville, they had another meeting; and at York, Pa. a large gathering in the market place.

The whole distance travelled in this way was over seven hundred miles. Who would not gladly have shared the toils and pleasures of that journey? Dr. Fussell says they had a very joyous time, and were in good spirits the whole way. As they rode along, the hills were made to re-echo songs of freedom, temperance, and peace. On one occasion, they the consciousness of doing right, and the reward that comes of grace. If we know any thing of our own hearts, it is because we love the Lord Jesus Christ, and wish to be engaged in sending the gosdom, temperance, and peace. On one occasion, they found themselves in front of a distillery; and the people of the neighborhood stared wildly at them, as they rung forth a tectotal chorus.

The aggregate expenses of the journey were between six and seven dollars for each individual. More than half of it was for the single item of toll. The wagon springs broke two or three times, which AGENTS.

AGENTS.

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Harshire.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

Vernort.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusetts.—Moses Emery, WestNewbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Luther Boutell, Groton; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton; U. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton; J. Church, Springfield;—John Levy, Lorell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorehester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River; I saac Austin, Nantucket;—Linas Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rive, Worcester;—Win. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—B. Freeman, Brewster; Joseph Brown, Indoner;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown:—John Clement, Townsend; George W. Bohson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham.

Ruddelleland.—Ruddellelan

RHODE-ISLAND .- Wm. Adams, Paretucket ;- Geo S. Gould, Warwick.

[For a continuation of this list, see the last page

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 646.

is now for you to say whether or not you will labor for those who are without God and without hope in the world. We entreat all, who, loving the cause of

those who are without God and without hope in the world. We entreat all, who, loving the cause of God and the salvation of man, are ready to adopt with us the pledge that follows this communication, to meet us on Wednesday, May 31, at 10 A. M., at Tremont Chapel, Boston, Mass. And if all cannot attend, let those who cannot, send up their names, signed to copies of the pledge, by those who do come, or by some private hand, or by mail, postage paid, to C. W. Denison, Boston.

In conclusion, dear brethen, we earnestly beg your prayerful attention to this matter. God, even our God, is ready to bless all who sincerely labor for the conversion of souls and the renovation of a lost world. The Lord Jesus came to seek and to save that which was lost. He found us in the dark wilderness of sin; He became the shepherd and bishop of our souls; and now let us, to whom he is so precious, do all that we can to make him precious to millions more.

COPY OF THE PLEDGE.

We, whose names are undersigned, solemnly pledge ourselves to God and one another, to unite in the support of a Baptist Missionary Society, with a Constitution, yet to be adopted, that shall be distinctly and thoroughly separated from all connection with the known avails of slavery, in the support of any of its benevolent purposes; and this Society shall be called the American and Foreign Baptist Missionay Society; and we hereby separate ourselves, now and forever, from all connection with religious societies, that are supported in common

Yours in the freedom of the gospel, E. G. WARREN, Maine, S. ADLAM, "W. H. BRISBANE, Mass. C. P. GROSVENOR, "C. W. DENISON, " Committee N. BRANCH, Conn., A. KENYON, R. I. Boston, May 10, 1843.

> From the Salem Register. Judge Jay of New York.

Hon. WILLIAM JAY, of New York, one of the most able, learned, and upright Judges on the bench of any State, has been removed from that office by the Locofoco authorities of the State, solely on account of his anti-slavery sentiments, and in the hope of gaining votes for the Locofoco party at the count of his anti-slavery sentiments, and in the hope of gaining votes for the Locofoco party at the South, by making this sacrifice to southern prejudices. Judge Jay has dignified and adorned the judicial station, from which he has been thrust, for about a quarter of a century, with the most flattering testimonials of the satisfaction he has given, from both the bar and public. The following is the concluding portion of a letter from him as the subject cluding portion of a letter from him on the subject of his removal, in reply to one from a member of the Westchester bar. Judge Jay says:—

'If, then, my removal has been effected contrary to the wishes of the county, and not because I lacked in ability or integrity, nor even on account of my politics, it becomes a matter of public interest to inquire, with what motives and with what views the Chief Magistrae of New York disease. Gov. Bouck has, in this instance, as in another

Gov. Bouck has, in this instance, as in another far more important, only acted as the instrument of a faction which, while prating about equal rights, is ever ready and eager to barter the welfare, honor, and freedom of the north, for southern votes.

You may recollect that, previous to my last appointment, I was permitted to held over for a year, after my term of office had expired. This extraordinary delay in filling a vacancy on the bench was not the result of accident or inadvertency. It arose from doubts entertained by the leaders at Albany, whether the party would gain more at the South whether the party would gain more at the South than it would lose at Westchester, by removal. Mr. Van Buren was then a candidate for the Presidency, and I was shown a confidential letter from one of his particular friends at Albany, to an influential democrat of this county, discussing the expediency of my removal. The letter was put into my hands by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. It was admitted by the writer, that my conduct as a Judge was irreproachable, and that there were no other objections to my reappointment than my antislavery sentiments.

My only fault in the eyes of this champion of equal rights was, that I was opposed to converting men and women into beasts of burden. Still he men and women into beasts of burden. Still ne was apprehensive that my removal for such a cause might savor of persecution for abstract opinions; in other words, might be unpopular; and he wished to know what the party in Westchester deemed most expedient. After a year's deliberation and hesitation, I was reappointed. Mr. Van Buren is again a candidate, but he now has a southern democrat for a competitor; and, his party in this State being so strong that he can well afford to risk a little dissatisfaction in Westchester, it is deemed prudent to propitiate the demon of slavery by offering a victim, however humble, on his altar. The Pleberan, devoted to Mr. Van Buren's election, avowed with unblushing frankness, that my reappointment would be calculated to prejudice the democratic party 'IN THE EYES OF OUR SOUTHERN BRETHREN.
Thus, it seems, that in order to eleve Mr. Mr. Thus, it seems, that in order to elevate Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, the magistrates of the free, sovereign, and independent State of New York are to be selected with reference to the good leasure of southern slaveholders.

pleasure of southern slaveholders.

Pardon, my dear Sir, the egotism of this letter: I have been compelled to speak of myself, in order to expose the canting profligacy of our demagogues, and to illustrate one of the numberless accursed inences of slavery. This abhorred system, which, in the South, makes merchandise of the bodies of men, is, at the same time, trafficking in the politics, the religion, and the liberties of the North, and putrifying whatever it touches. Against this system I have contended, as did my father before me, and the leisure Gov. Bouck has given me shall be faithfully devoted to a prosecution of the

arfare.
I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours, very respectfully,
WILLIAM JAY. MERRITT MITCHELL, Esq. } Beuford, May 1, 1843.

Letter from Virginia.

We copy, by permission, a few lines of a letter from a northern gentleman, residing temporarily in Virginia. It is dated April 25—it might not be for the safety of the writer to mention the name of the

the safety of the writer to mention the name of the town.—Essex Transcript.

'You can scarcely have any idea of the animosity existing here towards abolitionists. I know a deacon of a Baptist church, who told me he would shoot an abolitionist, if he saw one crossing his plantation. It was reported a few days since that one had been arrested, and put in jail in an adjoining county. 'Hang, Hans him, without judge or jury!' was the universal cry. All were eager to witness the amusing scene. I have heard refined young ladies say that they would like to see every abolitionist hung—they say a rope would be too good for them, but that they deserve to be hung with a grapevine to a staddle, and to remain there till the birds devour them. All I say is, from such ladies, good Lord deliver me. I pity the young man who unites his destiny with such specimens of humanity—don't you? H. A. Wise spoke last week a few miles from here—he carries every thing before him—he makes you? H. A. Wise spoke last week a few miles from here—he carries every thing before him—he makes the people believe that black is white, or white black, just as best suits his interest—on the stump, they say, he surpasses any thing in this or any other State—he tells the people he has not changed and, what is more, makes them believe it too.

Believing that the Most High God n

armies of Heaven, and governs the eral laws, and that it is in conseque

of all the rights of humanity, emb

verse by principles of eternal just be overthrown, unless it repent; then Resolved, That we pledge oursely

of all the rights of numanity, embody that have operated for the overthrow of that so sure as Jehovah reigns and go

cause of God and the slave; and we

on behalf of humanity, and in the name tion, the co-operation of the just and it throughout the land and the world, with

tion of party, sex or color.

Song—'Come, join the abolitionists.'

James Monroe was appointed a comp

roll and finance.

F. Douglass from the business

man is recognised, by declaring that slave shall be surrendered on claim of master; and as the Federal Govern

country is directly a slaveholdi having established, and in conti

District of Columbia; and as the

the Supreme Court of the U.S in the positively declares that the slave law

nount law over the whole country Resolved, That Connecticut, by

ing a member of this Union, and sur

wicked work of the South, is a kid,

and that, in common with her guilt the whole South, she, with them, is

slaveholding power, as her and their pl

The reading of the resolution was folious speeches from Douglass, Foster, Monre, an Kelley; though neither at this time, nor at a er, did the speakers confine themselves to a lution, but told all the anti-slavery truth to

would permit
The nominating committee reported the

Met according to adjournment. Mr. Le

resolutions were again read and adopted

CYRUS M. BURLEIGH,
SYDNEY HOWARD GAY,

Correction of an Error-Judicial Coun

DEAR SIR-In the Liberator of 14th altha

Raymond to the legislature of this Sun, wholly at a loss to tell from what some

name in this State, nor has there ever bee

am positive that a hoax has been pale

'some one' in the matter-and write me

you right. As a citizen of Indian, life in bound to correct the false impressions which wise might possibly grow out of the mater. pro-slavery people would point to that, as as stance, at least, that the statements comme

anti-slavery papers could not be relied an further convinced that the present incumbent, Bigger, would not, at this time, if ever, make

communication to our legislature.

I have been, for some time past, a close an

of passing events; and must say, well ha

what I do say.) that 'legitimate abolitions never on the look up more than at the present in this part of the world. At a late term of the

ferson Circuit Court, (of which the city of Ma is the seat of justice,) there were two confidences

for kidnapping a negro slave, who had escape

the 'refuge of oppression' to this State; and not by force, and partially by stratagem, was the Kentucky. It was entirely a new case, and as a tremendous interest. The counsel for them

justice told them that such proof could not he that we in the free States know nothing d

stitution of slavery; that we are bound

that all men are free; that his being a sim

than if he were white and free; 'that we ur

under the Constitution of the U.S. to give the

conceded: and that concession, being against justice, admitted of no latitude in fav-but must be construed strictly; 'than a

son, other than the master, or his special ages

and abetting in the recapture of such figures or holding him, when so captured, in custoff, trespass; and if an injury was done the same

such persons attempting to capture him, and accrued to the slave, and not to the matter; sail any person arresting a runaway slave, other is the master or his special agent, is guilty of him prisonment, and liable to the slate for the matter or his special agent, is guilty of him prisonment, and liable to the slate for the matter or his special agent.

This, it will be seen, is a new doctrine in

of the country, and one of incalculable imports to the anti-slavery cause. Madison is a plan

much commercial importance, and on the Ohin across which, you may see the blue smoke of from the humble dwelling of the 'cursed'

with the 'light in the world now,' which m

bearings even of that decision on his desin once on the flight, how will he go down to the

adge, and there, seated at twilight on som

for escape. But I had nearly omitted so

the charge to the jury from his honor, M.C.

A deep growl came from some pa

ton, in the above cases, fell on the 'own from the other side of the river, like m

lobby, like the suppressed vengeance of the rate! and one of the counsel for the accus

Ham.' When his benighted soul sha

can extinguish; when he shall

stone, look even to Indiana, and re

The judge further remarked, perfectly justified in attempting his esca master.' A deep growl came from some

purports to be an extract from the

extracts' came, as there is no Go

head of 'Refuge of Oppression' I for

AFTERNOON SESSION.

LUTHER BARTLETT,

MILAN, (Ind.) May 10th, 18

of officers as the last year. Adjourned

siding. Messrs. Douglass, But occupied the time till nearly

meeting adjourned, sine die

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

is the only reliance of the South in The reading of the resolution was follo

in the District through her represe

following resolution: Whereas, by the governmental construction of the U.S. the principle of

From the Anti-Slavery Standard To the Friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

BELOVED COADJUTORS: At the ninth anniversary of the Society, which has just been celebrated in the city of New-York, an enlightened and fervent zeal, a steadfast purpose of mind, and a harmony of spirit, were exhibited on the part of the delegates, in the cause of our enthe rat of the delegates, in the cause of our ei-slaved fellow-countrymen, to an extent never equalled at any former gathering. It was an occa-sion for righteous exultation, for heart-felt thanka-giving to God, well calculated to renovate the strength and reinspire the courage of all whose sincere desire is to see the slave-system overthrown immediately and for ever. Notwithstanding the al immediately and for ever. Notwithstanding the almost unparalleled pecuniary embarrassments of the times, delegates from various parts of the free States were present,—even from Maine to Indiana,—all giving to each other the right hand of anti-slavery fellowship, all rejoicing to stand on the same common platform, all united by the same common by the same common platform, all avowing their determination to let withs exterior party considerations interfered numanty, an avoiding their determinants of the neither sectarian nor party considerations interfere with the faithful discharge of their duty, as the pledged advocates and defenders of the hopeless bondmen of the South. Whilst there was manifested a very slight diversity of opinion as to all the measures to be adopted for the overthrow of slavery, the diversity of the diversity the determination was unanimous never to yield one inch of ground to the slaveholding power, never to succumb to a corrupt public sentiment, never in any emergency to abandon the cause of emancipation The delightful harmony that prevailed was not purchased at the expense of principle, nor effected by any skilful contrivance to avoid topics that might lead to controversy or division. On the contrary, the standard of anti-slavery faith and action was el-

most novel and radical propositions, no fetter was Since the memorable secession of 1840, the Soci Since the memorable secession of 1840, the Society has been called to pass through a fiery ordeal of persecution, kindled by the malignity of those who were once its professed friends, but who, in an evil hour, and to gratify an evil spirit, dissolved their connexion with it, and sought to establish on its ruins a rival association. It has passed through that ordeal triumphantly. Let it never be forgotten, that the soling since alleged against the Society, by the the only crime alleged against the Society, by the seceders, was, that it was unwilling to deprive a porn,-and by far the most useful and active portion of its members,—of equal rights and privileges, in carrying forward the anti-slavery enterprise, on their sex. It was the act of placing a gifted and noble woman on a business committee, that constituted the occasion for the withdrawal of a powerful minority from the Society, and that led them (in common with southern slaveholders and their northern abettors) to declare a war of exter-mination against it! The name of that woman will yet be illustrious in the history of the United States. Her public labors in the cause have been continued to this hour, and with a success and devotedness not surpassed by any of the numerous advocates who have been raised up to open their mouths for the suffering and the dumb. Who that has taken cognizance of her self-denying spirit,—who that has listened to her eloquent appeals,—who that has observed how prejudice and opposition have given place to admiration and concurrence in the prosecu-tion of her philanthropic mission,—does not blush for those who, calling themselves abolitionists, and professing to remember those in bonds as bound with them, attempted to close her lips, to stifle her convictions of duty, and to paralyze her efforts to save from slavery and pollution twelve hundred thousand of her sex? How monstrous it would have been for the Society, while contending for the absolute equality of the colored race with their white oppressors, to have decreed that a portion of its members should occupy an inferior position on its plat-

crusade against the American Anti-Slavery Society have become ashamed of their conduct. Would that it were as apparent that they have heartily repented of it, and are now disposed to unite with us in the same league, as when the horrors of mobocracy every where filled the land! Personally, we entertain no ill-will towards them. The war has been of-fensive on their part, defensive on ours. The same welcome all who are disposed to rally for the deliverance of the oppressed. The same platform is beerance of the oppressed. The same platform is be neath our feet, on which we stood at the formatio of the Parent Society; and to it we invite every friend of God and the human race. If our invitation be not accepted, the fault is not ours. We can do no more, without consenting to sacrifice the integrity, and to destroy the vitality of the cause.

No other test of membership is required by the Society than is contained in its Constitution. Every person, (not a slaveholder,) who believes that 'slaveholding is a heinous crime in the sight of God, and that the duty, safety, and best interests of all concerned require its impredists handcerned require its immediate abandonment, without expatriation, is entitled to become a member. This is the great fundamental principle on which the anti-slavery movement rests, admitting of no com-promise, and laying the axe at the root of the poisonous tree of slavery. It is enough that an individual subscribes to it, in the form prescribed, to constitute him a member of the Society; and however widely he may depart from it in his practice, he can be excluded from membership by no action of the body. A mere subscription, however, to the articles of the Constitution can never be a substitute for right action, nor in itself can atone for a pro-slavery act nor shield from reproof for inconsistency of conduct. It is taken for granted, that all who enrol their names among the members of the Society, do so in good faith, with a determination to carry out the sentiments embedied in the Constitution as far as off of the right hand, or the plucking out of the right eye; even, if need be, to the subversion of every sect and party, and to the prostration of every existing institution: for, as those sentiments are acknowledged to be holy and true, it is certain that, if they are so, nothing will be found arrayed against them, that is in accordance with the will of God, and the rights of man. The kind of action to be permed, or the precise measure to be adopted, by each member, is not specifically defined in the Constitution; but every one is left free to determine, for himself, in what way duty requires him to act for the abolition of slavery, so long as he consents to remain on the platform. A principle which is merely held in the abstract

is of no practical value. To be reformatory, it must be applied to an existing state of society. Is it ask-ed, how far may the application of society. ed, how far may this application be extended? The reply is, as far as the individual who professes to embrace it can do so conscientiously for the subversion of evil, and the promotion of the common weal. If that principle be, that slavery ought immediately to be abolished, and that whatever opposes the cause of universal freedom is corrunt, then every abolitions of universal freedom is corrupt, then every abolition-ist is authorized to apply it as a test by which to determine the character of the laws, institutions, customs, and forms of society, and the position of all sects and parties, in relation to the anti-slavery enterprise. He has, moreover, a right to make known his discoveries to his anti-slavery condjutors, and to en-deavor to convince them, if he regards them as erring through blindness in any particular course of action, ey are not in the best position to assail the slaveholding power. He has no right, however, to make his abolitionism a cloak, or guise under which make his abolitionism a cloak, or guise, under which to effect an ulterior object, either to gratify personal enmity, or to subserve a partizan purpose.

To illustrate this position. Some abolitionists regard the consumption of slave produce as involving

the consumer in the guilt of slavery; others dissent from this reasoning. Some think that to support any man for office, who obtains a whig or democratic nomination is a proplement and the support nomination, is a pro-slavery act, notwithstanding the candidate is an avowed abolitionist; others maintain that the political friends of our cause should act with the 'Liberty party'; while others view the formation of that party as an obstacle in the way of emancipation. Some consider it proper to continue in a pro-slavery church, in order to effect its refor-mation; others assert that such a connexion is utterly incompatible with anti-slavery consistency.-These and many other diversities of opinion prevail in our ranks, and are left undefined in the Constitution. Perfect agreement on all these points is scarcely to be expected at any stage of our enter at a full and free advocacy of them, accord ing to individual conviction, on the broad ground oc-cupied by the American Anti-Slavery Society, is not cupied by the American Anti-Slavery Societ only to be allowed as a matter of tolerati med as a right. Progress can be effected in no

other way.

It may be difficult to determine, in all cases.

cussion will undoubtedly lead to a correction of the error. Every member has a right to vote, speak, write and protest against any proposition, resolution, or document, from which he dissents; and, having done so, no responsibility can be justly attached to him for an act committed by others. If that act be, in his opinion, subversive of the integrity of the association, or indicative of a disposition to thwart the design of its formation, and if it be tenaciously adhered to by the majority, it is for him to determine at what time, and in what form, he will dissolve his connexion with it.

It should be remembered that the aspect of our moral warfare against slavery is continually changement. It is as foolish to return harsh words, as it is to give them; and it is not far from the same thing to do wrong on one side, and to do wrong on the other side of a given question.

Reformers, professed and prominent vindicators of new and startling opinions, are like other men, and need to be, in their turn, reformed. They make very much their own persecutions, and contribute to their own ill-success. As they go out of their way to attack, without remorse, the common none so, no responsibility can be justly attached to

moral warfare against slavery is continually chang-ing, though its object has been kept steadily in view. It required much labor, and a long time, to settle the It required much labor, and a long time, to settle the question as to the duty of immediate and unconditional emancipation; but that question has almost wholly ceased to form a topic of controversy, and is no longer (what it once was) a test of friendship or rectitude in our cause. So, too, years of efforts were necessary to expose the injustice, folly, deceitfulness and impiety of the African colonization scheme; but it is no longer a proof of anti-slavery fidelity, that men cease to uphold that scheme, which has now become so crippled and odious as scarcely to excite the attention of abolitionists. The subtle has now become so crippled and odious as scarcely to excite the attention of abolitionists. The subtle spirit of slavery has been compelled to abandon one refuge after another, to which it has fled for safety; and it is the husiness of those who would drive it from the republic to follow it in all its windings, and to besiege every covert in which it seeks safety from attack. Whether that covert be the pulpit or the communion table, the church or the conference, or any other institution, however sacredly regarded, it is to be vigorously assailed, until a dislodgement of the foul fiend be effected, without any other regard to consequences than is involved in strict obedience evated to the highest point, the discussions were marked by the utmost freedom of thought and speech, no sensitiveness was exhibited at the utterance of the object in view, as being actuated by the spirit of infidelity, as warring against sacred institutions, as refidelity, as warring against sacred institutions, as rethat of a man who supposes that those who deny his
positions hold in their hearts exactly the same, but
choose to defend a lie, out of sheer malice.

We would recommend to all who wish to do good
in the world, to study the speech of Paul at Athens,
and learn how a man can be bold, faithful, and unameliance. berless proofs, that the American church and clergy are the bulwarks of the slave system. While they are found in such a position, it becomes a religious as well as a philanthropic duty to hold them up as unworthy of the confidence of a christian people, and to spare no efforts to break down their influence over the popular mind. Our charge against them, as bodies, (for there are exceptions.) that they are ar-rayed against our enterprise, is not denied; but, for pronouncing them to be false to their own standard of duty, they, in turn, (in the vain hope of hiding their iniquity,) represent us as warring with sacred things. Pro-slavery is not of sacred, but of diaboli-cal origin. Wherever it intelligently exists, it is indicative of a state of mind, inimical to the cause to set the captives free, can never enter into any compromise with it. By that spirit we desire to be animated at all times; and we think that we can

misrepresented on the subject of political action. Whatever may be the inconsistencies of individual members, the Society is to be judged solely by its own acts. By some, it is represented as repudiating all action of this kind, and requiring nothing more than the use of 'moral sussion.' By others, it is charged with defending a loyal connexion with the two great political parties, according to the preferences of its These statements are equally incorrect. their peculiar views of national policy as whigs or democrats—to vote for no man for any legislative, congressional or executive office, who is either a slaveholder, or pro-slavery in spirit. It has uniformly regarded the formation of a third political party uncalled for and injurious, and sees no reason to change its opinion on that point-leaving every one of its members, however, free to act in regard to it as he may think duty demands of him on the day of

Undismayed by any of the false accusations which are brought against us—cheered by the retrospect of the past—impressed by the assurance that our enterprise is 'the only earthly hope of the slave'—con-scious that a mighty work is yet to be performed, before the day of jubilee can be celebrated—rememfort and strength, for wisdom and power, to the God of the oppressed, whose sympathies, desires, promises and blessings, are with the struggling friends of human freedom-let us redouble our zeal, infuse new energy into our cause, engage with fresh ardor in the glorious strife, make larger sacrifices than we have yet done, be still more courageous and aggressive, shrink from no peril, be utterly insensible to fatigue, and 'endure as good soldiers' unto the end, never doubting that we shall be 'conquerors, and more than conquerors, through the majesty of Truth, and the potency of Divine Love. In behalf of the Executive Committee.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, Secretary. Editors friendly to the American Anti-Slavery

Society are respectfully requested to give the above Address an insertion in their columns.

Progress and Reform.

From a review of Sonnets and other Poems, by Wm. Lloyd Garrison,' in the last number of the Bos ton Christian World

It is one of the curious phenomena of progress nd reform, that seldom does the man who b the voice of one crying in the wilderness, make any practical advance in his own person upon the popular mode of thought or the popular toleration of his own day. He starts, in the spirit and temper of his age, and of the institutions and of the opinions is age, and adopting a single new position, setting himself to one what other men deem insanity, by his idea, he bewhat other men deem insanity, by his idea, he becomes at the same moment persecuted, and persecutor; denounced, and denouncer; misunderstood himself, and misunderstanding half the people with whom he meets; and the very moment the thrilling tones of unearthly intensity are heard, crying, 'Rr-promote its circulation by every means in their power. The christian principle of overcoming evil pext!' the impression of the majority of minds will be, that he 'hath a demon.' He will give no will so that he work is devoted to recording the happy results of acting in this spirit. It is especially adaptive and will got pears and the work is devoted to recording the happy results of acting in this spirit. It is especially adaptive and will got pears and the work is devoted to recording the happy results of acting in this spirit. sympathy, and will get none; and yet it is ten chan-ces to one, that he is, after all, as warm-hearted, kindly, and gentle a spirit, when his harness is off, kindly, and gentle a spirit, when his harness is off, as ever sat and sentimentalized in a bower. But he sees one side of other men in the depth of his convictions, and other men see but one side of him.

If some people now, who think nothing but evil of many whom they suppose themselves to know and understand, because they have battled them and ever, in the present number, is the less to be regretted, as, from the cheapness of the work, it is within the reach of almost every family. Several thous-

understand, because they have battled them and understand, because they have battled them and hated them roundly; if the stern judgment of opposition would submit itself to be won by the contemplation of those subjects which would discover sympathies in common; in a word, if, in the conflict of conscientious strife, as well as in other quarrels, with a second edition of 5000 more. Henry wright is a gratuitous laborer in the cause of Pearly where the charity which a Christian phi-

If people would but learn to live In harmony together;

Then were the world a pleasant world—And pleasant folks were in it;
The day would pass most pleasantly,

To those who thus begin it.'

This charity, the author of the poems before us in his character as a professed, and, we hope, rea reformer, has yet fully to conprehend; and though perhaps this remark, should it meet his eye, may never do him any good, we venture to make it, since, when a man standing before the public receives any remark at all at our hand, we would fain preserve the most cautious regard to the truth of the impres-

ve.
ncipally because Mr. Garrison abuses so
ple, and is so abused in return, that we

where the boundary of anti-slavery investigation legitimately ends, or what subjects may be properly discussed by those who are acting together in an associated capacity for the extinction of slavery. Better, far better, that freedom of speech and inquiry should occasionally be exercised to an unreasonable extent, and in an absurd manner, than that it should be suppressed in order to secure an apparent unanimity of sentiment. Where all are agreed on a vital, fundamental principle, and liberty exists to examine it in all its bearings, no fears need be entertained that the good sense and sober judgment of the majority will make a wrong application of it; or, should this at any time happen to be the case, a further discussion will undoubtedly lead to a correction of the where the boundary of anti-slavery investigation have been led into so extended a notice. We would conscientious men to pursue, in regard to all such matters, we hold to be this: to move entirely out of the path, on one side, or rather above, all considerthe path, on one side, or rather above, all considerations growing out of such peculiarities in others. It is as foolish to return harsh words, as it is to give

> way to attack, without remorse, the co anointed ones sent to give the law to all the world instead of confining themselves to a simple, earnest, meek, and consistent testimony to the truth they have in mind : so their hearers, true to their own no tures, and partly, even, from a decent self-respect exercise the right of the challenged party to choose

their weapons.

There is but one way really to change a mat heme, which as scarcely from wrong to right, and that way is, TO CONVINCE HIM, to make the right seem right. It may be grateful to a mind excited by strong desires and aspirathe foul fieud be effected, without any other regard to consequences than is involved in strict obedience to the call of duty. Whoever will thus be faithful to the cause of the slave,—or whatever society,—must expect to be denounced as having an ulterior object in view, as being actuated by the spirit of infidelity, as warring against sarred institutions as refidelity, as warring against sarred institutions as rethat the farman who supposes that those who days his

compromising, and yet sagacious, unoffending, and calm. The great majesty of the truth, the glory of the cross, was in the apostle's eye then, and at all times; and thus, in self-forgetfulness, but with tremendous power, he preached Jesus and the resurrection where a modern reformer would hardly have been allowed to finish his first sermon.

The fourth number of the British Friend, ' a month ly journal, chiefly devoted to the interests of the Society of Friends,' and edited by William and Robert of God and the liberty of the human race. The spirit of Him who came to open the prison-doors, and by us with great interest. Its reformatory tone is clear and strong, and its contents are such as indicate, on the part of its estimable editors, a determination to animated at all times; and we think that we can give no better evidence of possessing it, than in refusing to strike hands with those who are upholding the most enormous system of oppression and impurity which has ever been legalized in the history of the world. The American Anti-Slavery Society is widely tract the following articles from the columns of the Friend :

American Slavery.

This, we may remark, forms the prominent topic interest in the present number. We refer, in the of interest in the present number. We refer, in the first place, to the description given by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of the position of the abolition cause generally, in the United States. In the letter of our esteemed friend, John Candler, the remarks upon the extent to which the prejudice against color prethis unchristian prejudice, we apprehend, is to be ascribed much of the prevailing apathy in regard to anti-slavery effort on the part of our America brethren. The extract from the Free Labor Adve cale, in another page, contains an able defence of the course adopted by a section of the Friends of Indiana Yearly Meeting; while the valuable com munication from our friend James Cannings Fuller places the question in a light altogether precedent in the history of our religious society. It will be seen that he also vindicates the proceed ings of the sound part of the body in Indiana, and by consequence, administers a severe and merited rebuke to their opponents. We have received a copy of the Minutes of the Yearly Meeting of antislavery Friends of Indiana, but regret that we are unable to do more than thus notice them. We before the day of jubilee can be celebrated—lement being that our success will be in proportion to our shall give a large portion in our next. To the letter faith and self-denial in the holy cause we have esfort Joseph Sturge, in another column, we would direct especial attention.

Whilst division is to be regretted, where ought to be unity, it is comforting to know that in Indiana Yearly Meeting the separation has not been occasioned by difference on points of doctrine; but simply with reference to the course of christian duty, in regard to the abolition of slavery. Better, for the sake of suffering millions, that the separation has occurred, than that the former state of inaction uld continue. But are we in this country free of blame, in view of this disunity? We think not. Has our Yearly Meeting, in days that are past, acted up to the full measure of duty? Has there not been, too frequently, more timorousness of feeling, lest American Friends should be offended, than an honest boldness, by speaking the truth in love, to open their mouths for the dumb, and plead the cause of the poor and needy? The subject of the division will, doubtless, claim the attention of the ensuing Yearly Meeting; and our object in giving y to the various articles we have referred to is that Friends generally may be thereby enabled, in some degree, to form a correct judgment on the matter; and when assembled in their deliberative capacity, on the solemn occasion alluded to, our de aire is that they may be favored with a large meas even that they may be tavored with a large measure of the wisdom which is 'profitable to direct' even that 'wisdom from above, which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy.

A Kiss FOR A BLOW. By Henry C. Wright. pp. 180 .- Webb & Chapman, Dublin.

This small, but truly valuable work, has afforded sults of acting in this spirit. It is especially adapted to the instruction of the juvenile mind in the ted, as, from the cheapness of the work, it is with in the reach of almost every family. Several thous and copies have already been disposed of within a brief period; and we learn it is in contemplation to print a second edition of 5000 more. Henry C. and we are informed prefers being helped along by the sale of his books and tracts, rather than be indebted to any thing in the semblance of charity This, we hope, will induce our readers to purchase the 'Kiss for a Blow,' and thereby aid in the propagation of the principles and practice of peace

GEORGE THOMPSON. This indefatigable friend the oppressed continues his important labors in Calcutta. We learn, by advices recently receive that he has held many interesting meetings with the educated class of the Hindoo population; and at a public meeting, convened to consider of a suitable testimonial to Charles Becket Greenlaw, the originator of the steam communication with India, G. T. delivered a speech, which, we are informed, surpassed in alconunce any thing ever beard within the passed in eloquence any thing ever heard within the walls of the Town Hall of Colcutta!

This is very gratifying intelligence.

Reanties of Slavery.

A gentleman, writing from Cuba, during the re-cent insurrection, gives the following description of the terror which seized the white inhabitants upon that occasion. Why were the masters paralised with fear?

"Conscience made cowards of them all."

'12 o'clock, M. From five hundred to a thousand 12 o'clock, M. From five hundred to a thousand persons have arrived in town, and numbers continue to seek protection here, from all parts of the surrounding country. I have this moment been looking at an American carpenter, who a few minutes since was brought here in a state of insensibility, mutilated in a horrid manner. The poor fellow's horse was killed under him, and he wounded while bravely defending himself against a large number of blacks. It is reported that several families have been massacred. The scene is heart-rending. Husbands are looking for their wives—wives for their husbands —children are missing—and none knowing but that the absent ones are in the hands of the blacks or almhered with the dead. Two hundred supready numbered with the dead. I wo indicated sup-posed faithful negroes have just been brought into town, to keep them aloof from danger. A steamboat, which touched at the landing here an hour ago, has been detained by the town authorities, for the use of

8 o'clock, P. M. The excitement increases, and many have taken to the boats. The negroes brought into town this morning for protection, have escaped from the building in which they were detained, and spread themselves into the country. A building near the town is on fire. A company of soldiers are in pursuit of the runaways. Another fire has broken out—and yet another, more distant from the town. Three plantations are now illuminating the heavens. The scene is beautiful, though terrific. The report of guns is heard—the soldiers have come the blacks, and killed several. I never such terrible consternation—the Spaniards seem completely paralised. Those who have been brave enough to continue in the country until this hour are now on their way to the town.

Slavery vs. Free Discussion.

It is often asserted by abolitionists, and as fre nt is often asserted by abolitionists, and as frequently denied, perhaps, that slavery limits freedom of speech and discussion in the whole nation. An instance in proof of this has lately appeared at Shurtleff College, Illinois. This is a Baptist institution, intended mainly for the education of ministers at the West, and has been endowed by New-England liberality. Its professors and teachers are all forms. the West, and has been endowed by New-England liberality. Its professors and teachers are all from New-England. They get some patronage from Missouri, and for the sake of conciliating the young slaveholders who come to them for education, they have lately prohibited all discussion on the subject of slavery. It seems almost incredible that men should barter their manliness and freedom of spirit in this way, for the paltry consideration of southern patronage. The poor day laborer who suppresses patronage. The poor day laborer wno suppresses or belies his own convictions to retain his employment, is despised; but when educated and christian men, the teachers of a religious Seminary, gag themselves and their pupils to obtain the patronage of petty tyrants—no epithet can convey suitable contempt at such servility. We are mostly rid of this abject servility in Massachusetts; yet it is but a few years since the theological students at Andover have been allowed to discuss slavery. We hope if there be any free spirits in Shurtleff College We hope they will do as the students at Lane Seminary did some years since, leave its walls empty till they be-

RIGHTS OF COLORED PEOPLE-IMPORTANT DEcision. The St. Louis (Missouri) Organ of the 6th instant says: 'We learn that Judge Mullanphy made of the State, if they do not come within the terms required for a license. An exception is made in favor of 'the cilizens' of any other State who shall

Southern Clergyman --- A Fair Specimen.

Last summer, while travelling through a portion of New-England, it was our good fortune to form what may be called a travelling acquaintance with one of these monsters, for this is the most appropriate term. Having a strong curiosity to know his views respecting northern and light and seeing him views respecting northern abeliation and seeing him. iews respecting northern abolition, and seeing express considerable disgust on account of a colored lady being seated in the same car with ourselves, we took occasion to introduce the subject. The bare sound of the word seemed to arouse a very tiger in his bosom, and as for holding an argument ith such a person it was an utter impos However, in the course of conversation, we ventured to inquire what kind of a reception W. L. Garrison, the great champion of freedom, would meet with should he pay a visit to the South. His answer was, If I had a hand in it I hope the people would'nt quite kill him, but I trust we should come d——d near it.' And this from one that professes to be a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. Comment is unnecessary.—Philad. Flag of Freedom.

COMMUNICATIONS

Scenes recorded below, are worthy of the moberatic times of '34, '35, and '36. Not a place to be obtained in the city of Hartford, in 1843, for a meeting of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society! R. R. Gurley welcomed, on the same occasion, to Dr. Hawes's meeting-house, to advocate the nefarious scheme of colonization! Shame on that polluted, oppressive, priest-ridden city!

Disgraceful State of Things in Hartford. To the Editor of the Liberator.

MY DEAR SIR-I hand you, herewith, the pro ceedings of the annual meeting of the Connecticut (American) A. S. Society, and would give, in con-

reaching A. S. Society, and would give, in connexion with them, a simple statement of the circumstances under which the meeting was held.

The Hall, called Gilman's Saloon, was engaged for two days, at a stipulated sum, as the place of meeting. Persons from abroad, and members of the society according to content them. society, accordingly convened there at the appointed time, on Monday morning; but the Hall was closed, time, on Monday morning; but the Hall was closed, and the man having charge of it refused us admittance. We sought the owner, and inquired of him the reason of our exclusion, and his want of good faith. The reply was, in substance, that he did not of its members, is an alarming outrage on the liberation, when he let the Hall to the A.S. Society, which ought to awaken all the fears, and call forth the indignation and stern rebuke of what sort of people composed it; but that now he could not allow his property to be used for the dissemination of such principles as were advanced by Douglass, in a lecture there the night before. He Semination of such principles as were advanced by Douglass, in a lecture there the night before. He refused to enter into any argument as to the justness of Douglass's position, that the Hartford churches were pro-slavery, and therefore unchristian; but, and holding the views of Douglass unsound and wrong, he felt justified in breaking his contract with the A. S. Society, and denying to them the right of speech, so far as lie in his power. He at length consented that we might sit down on his premises, ill another Hall could be obtained.

A committee was immediately sent out, but were

A committee was immediately sent out, but were unsuccessful in their efforts to procure a place wherein to hold the meetings. Some Halls were wherein to hold the meetings. Some mails were engaged, but most were peremptorily refused. The sheriff, (whose name I regret that I forget, for he alone of the whole city, manifested any interest for us,) was applied to for the court-house, but he had no power to let it. Anxious, however, that the Society should be accommodated, he called on Mr. Gil. no power to let it. Anxious, however, that the Society should be accommodated, he called on Mr. Gilman, and urged him to comply with his original agreement, assuring him, in his official capacity, that the property should be protected, were any demonstrations of violence made by the people. Mr. G. at last yielded so far as to grant the use of the Hall for the day-time only; but the committee refused to make any such compromise, and thereby be deprived

of having a hearing in the evening, the only time ! when they should be able to get an audience. After waiting two hours, and finding that not a place could be procured in Hartford where the slave could be eral laws, and that it is in consequence lation of these principles of his gover kingdoms and empires are laid desolar that the system of American slavery is be procured in Hartford where the slave could be heard by counsel even, a motion was made and car-ried unanimously, that this society do meet on the ried unanimously, that this society do meet on the side-walk adjoining the centre church in the Main-street, at 2 1-2 o'clock. During the recess, application was made for a field back of Luther Bartlett's house, which had not a fence to protect it from stray cattle and swine, but it was refused us, without any of the circumlocution of ordinary civilia.

cattle and swine, but it was refused us, without any cattle and swine, but it was refused us, without any of the circumlocution of ordinary civility.

The place of meeting was an area open to the street, and running up the whole length of the church of the Rev. Dr. Hawes; on the opposite side were two engine-houses, and a hall used as a vestry to the church; behind us was a burying-ground, and some queried whether we had not as hopeful an audience there as in the priest-ridden city of the living. The time and place of meeting were cried through the city, and when the hour arrived, we had, as to numbers, a respectable assembly. All the arrangements were quickly made, being only to bring two settees from the engine-house for the females, and a rough deal-box for a rostrum. After the preliminary settees from the engine-house for the females, and a rough deal-box for a rostrum. After the preliminary business was disposed of, Foster gave one of his cutting speeches, which was met with occasioned hisses from the men, backed by the braying of younger jackasses through firemen's trumpets, from the top of the engine-house, and a gallant pelting of the women with pebbles and bits of mortar. Douglass followed Foster, and in the course of his speech, referred to the conduct of Mr. Gilman in the matter, and exonerated him from the blame which otherwise might seem to be attributed to him, as he (Gilman) could only be looked upon as the slave of the Hartford people, who not only refused us the right of speech, but denied each other the right of using their property as each should choose. I am particular in this leaf the bould seem in what is said property as each should seem, in what is said above, to hold Mr. G. responsible as a free mora agent and a free man. The speakers all acquitted themselves well, and no stronger proof of it could be adduced than the fact that the members of a tract embers of a tract society, who came to hold a meeting in the Hall, remained on the side-walks, or with their heads thrust out of the windows, to listen to the fanatics. When the meeting adjourned, Foster gave notice that he should lecture in the evening to the working-men, from the steps of Dr. Hawes's church.

A large crowd assembled in front of the church in the evening. Before Foster commenced, however, a deputation from the Hall, where a church meeting was to be held, waited upon him, and expressing some apprehension of a disturbance, requested him to go elsewhere. Possibly, warned by the conduct of the delinquent members of the Tract Society the afternoon, they were desirous of removing fro among them the temptation to listen to anti-slavery truth. But, however that may be, the better way to have quieted all disturbance, would have been to have opened their church doors to us; but that could of course, for abolitionists, though it wa not be, of course, for abolitionists, though done the next evening for R. R. Gurley. Foster consented to go to another place, though assuring them that he would not attempt to speak, the people would not listen to him if the people would not listen to him quietly.

The meeting was adjourned to the steps of church a few rods down the street, but Foster was

peremptorily ordered off the moment he took his stand on the sacred precinct. The mob, I presume,

felt now that we had fairly been handed over to them by the church, to be dealt with as their good will and pleasure should dictate, as Foster was silenced so soon as he attempted to make himself heard from the side-walk, the people's ground. 'Hustle him out!' 'Throw him over!' 'Where's Abby?' out!' 'Throw him over!' 'Where's 'Where's the nigger?' 'Down with 'em!' heard on every side, with shouts, and hurres and hisses. Foster and Abby Kelley escaped unobserved, while James Monroe attempted to make himself heard, in order to divert the attention of the mob. while James Monroe attempted to make himself a decision in Court yesterday which may be regarded as very important, if the law as laid down by him shall be confirmed by the Supreme Court. The question rose upon an appeal taken from the Recorder's Court by a free negro, who was apprehended and fined for living in the State without a license. It will be recollected that the statute of 1835 results and the statute of 1835 results are reconstructed by the statute of 1835 results are reconstructed for the statute of 1835 results are reconstructe quires certain free negroes to obtain a license to live in the State, and compels others to remove out of the State, if they do not come within the terms. uttered in our behalf, nor were there any police vis-ible to protect us, or keep the peace; supposing that some had taken refuge in an Irishman's house near by, the front of it was treated to a gratuitous coating at once to the contemplated effect of our laws prohibiting free blacks from entering or residing in the State, and grants free access into our State of all persons who were born in the United States, no matter what their complexion. The Judge may be wrong; but we do not see how it is possible to limit the signification of the word to a more restricted sense than that given it. Judge M. we are will publish his opinion at least the contemplated of the seen, and grants free access into our State of all persons who were born in the United States, no matter what their complexion. The Judge may be wrong; but we do not see how it is possible to limit the signification of the word to a more restricted sense than that given it. Judge M. we are will publish his opinion at least more than the contemplated effect of our laws prohibiting free blacks from entering or residing in the slower of the Sabbath, and warned his flock to keep aloof from our meetings—for, he said, they had nothing to do with the Connecticut A. S. (new organization) Society—must have been highly gratified to know that his priestly orders kept to the ear, were, at least more with the contemplated effect of our laws prohibiting free blacks from entering or residing in the slower of the Sabbath, and warned his flock to keep aloof from our meetings—for, he said, they had nothing to do with the Connecticut A. S. (new organization) Society—must have been highly gratified to know that his priestly orders. Nobella the contemplated effect of our laws prohibiting free blacks from entering or residing in the slower of the Sabbath, and warned his flock to keep aloof from our meetings—for, he said, they had nothing to do with the Connecticut A. S. (new organization) Society—must have been highly gratified to know that his priestly orders. Nobella the contemplated to know that his priestly orders. Nobella the contemplated to know that his priestly orders are considered to know that his priestly orders. A constable called, after the disturbance was all over, at friend Bartlett's house, to know if we were all safe! This was all the protection the city au-

the arear between the church and engine houses, and had larger audiences than the day before. The ances as the day before, which, in the afternoon, grew more serious. The speakers were frequently interrupted, and the most obscene and disgraceful language was sometimes used, which was laughed at, and so encouraged, rather than rebuked, by those persons present, who had the outward garb of decent persons present, who had the bottom, which broke and reputable men. Eggs were thrown, which broke against the walls of the church, and thus we were literally standing under the most appropriate 'droppings of the sanctuary.' e disorder at 6 o'clock, P. M., after the passage of the resolutions. On the whole, the friends of freedom in Conne

icut may congratulate themselves that the cause has received an inpulse from this meeting, which a half dozen quiet ones in Gilman's Saloon could not have given it. The people have heard much truth. Great excitement existed all over the city during the two days, and the meeting and its subject were the topics everywhere of conversation; all who had been at all promisent were reached more and expensive the control of the contr been at all prominent were marked men, and each was pointed out 'as one of them,' wherever he went. about sixty members of the Society were present. I remain, your friend

SYDNEY HOWARD GAY. Hingham, May 22d, 1843.

The Connecticut American A. S. Society met according to agreement, on the side-walk adjoining the Rev. Dr. Hawes' church, on Monday, 15th May, at 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Jonathan Leonard, Vice-President, in the chair. C. M. Burleigh and S. H. Gay were chosen assistant Secretaries.

The following persons were appointed a business committee: Frederick Douglass, S. S. Foster, H. J. Bumstead, J. Monroe, Abby Kelley, and Martha

Hudson.
S. S. Foster first addressed the meeting, explain ing the position in which the Society was placed. He was followed by Frederick Douglass, who offered, in behalf of the business committee, the follow ing resolutions:

ty of speech, which ought to awaken all the fears, and call forth the indignation and stern rebuke of every true friend of freedom.

Resolved, That, in view of this fact,—that no

profess, to love as brothers; and that therefore the are unworthy the name of Christians; and would be and indeed are, as ready to crucify after their fash ion, a true follower of Jesus, as the chief priests eighteen hundred years ago were to crucify Jesu eighteen hundred years ago himself.

Douglass was followed by Abby Kelly; afte which, a nominating committee being appointed and a song sung, the meeting adjourned, to meet in the same place at 9 o'clock the next morning. TUESDAY, May 16.

Met according to adjournment, the President, Lu

ther Bartlett, presiding.

John O. Wattles offered and advocated the for

informed) attempted to create an excitement city by saying that the judge had preached in tion to the blacks. But he preached no sad trine, unless it is insurrectionary to declare the kind, returned a verdict of guilty; and, besides 1 th a considerable amount, cond only two years imprisonment in the penitental

hard labor.
Some others were implicated in similar true Some others were impured to the state of rolling tions, viz. the honorable business of rolling into special agency, in pursuing the fleengan and from the "signs" about the court-hour and concluded that it would be better "to go up unknown?

I was agreeably surprised, a few eavs size conversation which I had with Gov. merly Governor of this State,) who has all looked upon as the very head of the while this State. He has just returned for where he has spent the winter, and this complete train is laid, to accomplish wall so much desire—to wit, the annexation the United States. He thinks that nothing the United States. ing but a loyal Senate—and unhesitathat personal liberty and safety at the names, without a shadow of reality.
speak on the 'delicate subject' to the of those sensitive men, as on the subject justice. That the Texans have matter ments to answer those who dare to the 'divine system'—to wit, bowietols-and, furthermore, my friend (Got tols—and, furthermore, my fraction and for the time shis day, when Texas should be an United States, with a slave constitution of the Union; and, pausing a added the acceptable if we can, forcibly added, 'peaceably if we can, forcibl' Knowing what I do about men and cumstances, I was not more surprise to see such an awakening up on the nation's greatest shame and curse, my friend. And he further added, end to doubt my being a true whig as I love to see my party prosper, the it throws itself into the embraces of the that moment will I abandon it more importance, when we consider the whig idoi, on his 'triumphal visit' last ana, was the honored guest of my friend. Well, we shall see what we shall see.

goes. Well, we share of human liberty.
In the cause of human liberty.
GEO. L. HARDIN

VHOLE N HEL

FRIDAY M Yow for an inds of Eman short one? S Shall a lo of Liberty 1 n? Shall suc chained fellow the New-Eng

mence its see are summone not in a repr us array, en a of such spirit or the eye of doing. In the ement, it is which is to t of June, with

ing the day, of the Conven-bernacle, in I duesday evening t, from varie TLet those al ated to atten or first page, w.York. Sh

is hopeless.

e British and nian Society Slavery Con reedom, on 1 of the most p iration. Ti ention is fou erized by a equality of the hest eulogy. atever may be

erity, as well s now livin sts, as christia attitude they I Office of the H Angleseuhe Committee FRIENDS : Ve have receiv es to the appro

we think it ri

s are expecte

ich the Conver

red for themse

alified to attend subjects for di of your Com all sit as delege We have alway think they co , neutralized i ety spirit, altogo ime has only str ice and inexpe rds our sister om participating oral inferiority ong whom are i devoted labor was done in rian antipathies riate than in the Many of the m among the a ntly particip . We had t with many o

> power to aff bject. And fro ave, we cannot hould be shut or feed we name At, Charles L. logers? Where red longer, mo hapman, Abby ons, Thank men who hav nd heat of the gr

chwords in t

unfit to assist

welcomed w

th men and wo

nted into fri

by the contr

Again, we ha and the office hisapplied after purpose of defauter and respective guilty of m cause. Thi peatedly protest We well ren hailed the 12th tould look forw:

pressed humani pressed humani ant, and expans sels, there is no don meriting the Convention vention. For these reas tonal good-will. rosper to the p ppointmen It may appear

d more courte CAUSE OF E nti-Slavery C or rejoices a

tough to beli ertaining this

^{*} Abby Kelley

The cause of temperance in Ireland, instead of dying away, had received a new impetus by several eminent catholic clergymen publicly devoting themselves to the assistance of Father Mathew.

NOTICES.

NEW-ENGLAND CONVENTION.

The abolitionists of New-England are notified, that the tenth return of their New-England Anti-Slave-RY Conventions will fall on TUESDAY, May 30, and will probably continue three days.

Let all throng together with a more fervent love of humanity, each bringing of such as he has to the service of the cause; and whether it be of temporal means, wisdom in course, leconomic in green, expensive in

vice of the cause; and whether it be of temporal means, wisdom in counsel, eloquence in speech, sympathy in heart, strength in resolution and endurance, energy in action, or skill in conduct, let each, while supplying his deficiences, impart of his abundance: and let us all rejoice, to make in a deep religious spirit, a holier and more heroic effort in the service of the God of freedom, than we have ever before made.

By order of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Ani-Slavers Society.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM IN BRISTOL

COUNTY

There are yet three millions of slaves in this professedly free republic! What shall their friends in Bristol County do to hasten the day of their enfranchisement? We invite you, one and al!, to meet with us in convention, on Tuesday, June 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in New-Bedford, that we may take counsel to

gether, adopt measures, and encourage one another in the performance of our whole duty towards our breth-ren in bonds.

Distinguished speakers will be present, and the

Hutchinson singers have accepted an invitation to aid us on this occasion. Let us have a large and enthu-siastic gathering. The meetings will continue two

days.

By order of the New-Bedford Anti-Slavery Society,

The anniversary meeting of the American Peace Society (advertised for Tuesday, May 30th inst.) is changed, and will be held at the Central Church in Winter-street, on Monday evening, May 29th, at half past 7 o'clock. A Report will be read, and an Address delivered by the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, of Portsmouth, N. H. The public are invited to attend. The meeting for business will be held at the same place, after the close of the public services.

May 19th, 1843.

ADELPHIC UNION.

The following is a list of officers of the Adelphic Union Library Association, for the ensuing year:

Benjamin Weeden, President; Wm. Junier, 1st

Vice-President; S, R. Alexander, 2d do.; Wm. C. Nell, Charles A. Battiste, Secretaries; Alfred G. Howard, Librarian; Thomas Dalton, Treasurer; Joet W. Lewis, Thomas Cole, George Washington, Directors; Jeremiah B. Sanderson, Peter Avery, Cura-

DIED—In Townshend, Vt., Monday, February 27, of a disease of the lungs, Mr. Peter Allen, aged 59. The death of bro. Allen has deprived the anti-slavery cause of an able and efficient friend. He fed at his

cause of an able and efficient friend. He fed at his table the hungry, weary fugitive from the house of bondage; he loved and patronized the Liberator, almost from the commencement. Brother Allen was one of whom it might be emphatically said, 'I have chosen thee in the furnace of affliction.' From his youth, 'he had been set as a mark for the arrow.' While he was distinguished in every period of life by rich expressions of divine favor, his cup was mingled with severe affliction. The morning that he died, a friend asked him if he was afraid to die. He said—

Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for his rod and staff, they comfort me.' With a benignant smile, and with that peace which passeth all understanding, he fell asleep; and one more was added to that great multitude which no man could number, who had come out of great

In this city on Thursday 18th inst. Isaac Weeden aged 11 years.

ÆOLIAN CONCERT,

HUTCHINSON FAMILY

RESPECTFULLY announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Boston, that they will give a VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT, at the MELODEON,

VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT, at the MELODEON, To-morrow (Saturday) Evening, on their return from New-York, to their native mountains.

The programme embraces a variety of their most popular music. 'The Vulture of the Alps,' a most thrilling descriptive song, will be sung for the first time in Boston; also, 'The Snow Storm,' 'King Alcobol,' 'Napoleon's Grave,' 'The Lords of Creation,' 'Gambler's Wife, 'Maniac,' &c. &c.

The Concert will conclude with the FAMILY Song, embracing a history of the thirteen sons and daughters

embracing a history of the thirteen sons and daughters of 'the tribe of Jesse.'

of 'the tribe of Jesse.'
Tickets, 25 cents only! to be had at the United
States House, Pearl-street House, Marlboro', and at
the Music Stores of Ditson and Prentice.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

May 26.

Notice to the Public.

Notice to the Public.

The Agent and Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church hereby give notice that they have been treated with great injustice. One JOHN Y. BUTLER has got the deed of our church and property, and refuses to give it up. He was in New-York a year ago collecting for our church, and collected over one hundred and thirty dollars. He only brought back twelve dollars of this amount. One of the committee of this pretended school has got our subscription book, and refuses to give it up. Another has the book of our Secretary. These are a part of the men who are pretending to raise a school. We have turned one of them out of our church for his bad behavior. He collected one hundred and twelve dollars in this city nearly a year ago, the greater part of which was subscribed before he was agent. He brought in his bill for his services, amounting to one hundred and forty dollars. The colored citizens have never sent a man out to collect for a school—that is entirely a private concern. We hope that any man who has promised assistance to our church will wait until is called for. A man must not collect for a temperance paper, who mixes gin and beer togother, and deinks it. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Agent.

rance paper, who mixes gin and beer together, and drinks it. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Agent. JOHN ANTHONY, MICHAEL HARDEN, GEORGE SHIELDS, JACOB HARDEN, Trustees of said Church.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

A 8 we are expecting a large number of the Clergy, and others, to visit the city, during the approach-

A and others, to visit the city, during the city of their attention to the rery extensive stock of HATS—CAPS—STOCKS—GLOYKS, and Unbrellar, now in store—Old Stand W. M. SHUTE.

DR. BAYNES.

SURGEON DENTIST.

OFFICE No. 1 1-2, TREMONT ROW,

LONG experience in the practice of Dental Surgery has qualified him to judge of the diseases of the Teeth in all their various stages, and the best

mode of treatment.

Artificial Teeth supplied of the purest materials and inserted on the most approved principle, without ligatures or wires, so as to aid materially in speech and mastication without subjecting the patient to the after consequences which so frequently ensue where they have been set without care or attention to the structure of the maxillary bone.

ture of the maxillary bone.

Specimens of work to be seen at the office. Particular attention paid to the management of the growth of children's teeth. Treatment for the Tic-doloureux, diseased Astrum, &c. Every operation warranted to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

with a call.

Persons visiting the city in want of Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, can have them accurately fitted in four

A FRESH SUPPLY.

A NOTHER supply of the old standard works has A just been received at the Anti-Slavery office, among which are, Bible against Slavery; Things for Northern Men to do; Authentic Ancodotes of American Slavery; Jay's View; Mrs. Child's Appeal, &c. Also the following new publications: Anti-Slavery Melodies, containing upwards of ninety pages of excellent music, mostly new; Caste and Slavery in the American Church; The Texan Revolution, by D. L. Child; and O'Connell's History of Ireland.

May 19

no man could number, who had come out of tribulation, and had washed their robes and them white in the blood of the Lamb.— Com.

WM. C. COFFIN, Sec. New-Bedford, May 18th, 1843.

GEORGE M. BUNKER, Pres.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Secretary.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

setts Anti-Slavery Society.

DEAR FRIENDS:

TENTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY

FAIR.

The undersigned give notice that the tenth Massa

husetts Anti-Slavery Fair will be held in Boston

They feel confident that their appeal for aid will

find a response in every good, Christian heart : for i

is not a sectarian scheme—it is not a political party which they have in view, but a great national under-

taking for humanity. Not forcibly, but peaceably not in the spirit of hatred, but, as it has been begun

n the spirit of love, would they have this generation

accomplish its great work on earth-the extinction of

slavery. It is a work which cannot safely be delayed

an hour; and they hope by this effort to do much t

The funds raised will be devoted, as heretofore,

and cheering onward such devoted persons as have

given their lives, to the glad yet severe service of

A meeting of women from all parts of New

The Fair.

TP Let all abolitionists, especially the 'honorable

vomen not a few,' engaged in the anti-slavery cause

read the announcement of the TENTH MASSA-CHUSETTS A. S. FAIR, and the notice of the

meeting to be held for its promotion at noon on the

econd day of the New-England Convention. Its ob-

jects may be greatly advanced by previous action in

eties and sewing-circles come prepared, by previous

conference in their respective neighborhoods, to give

encouragement and aid in behalf of their associates

Let individuals every where, who feel an interest is

the anti-slavery movement, but who are unable to be

present at the meeting, communicate their plans and

suggestions, and send their pecuniary aid for its ad

Address M. W. CHAPMAN. 39 Summer-street

Juvenile Colored Concert.

The Juvenile Concert, on the 10th inst, under th

direction of Miss Rosanna Sewell, was well attended.

and the performances elicited much approbation .-

Rev. John W. Lewis made a few appropriate remark

'35, when the late Miss Susan Paul contributed such

valuable sid to the anti-slavery cause, through the

The avails of the above concert are to be appropria

ted to the flying fugitive, through the agency of the

Prince George of Cambridge had a narrow escap from instantaneous death on the Leeds rail-way train by one of the Sheffield carriages dashing into the train and upsetting the carriage next to that he occupied.— Feargus O'Connor was on the same train, and also es-

The Duke of Sussex, uncle to the Queen, died

his residence, Kensington Palace, on the Queen, and at his residence, Kensington Palace, on the 21st of April, of the crysipelas. He was distinguished for his amia-ble personal qualities, his liberal political principles, and sincere attachment to religion. His death will be a loss to the country. The relations between the Queen and himself were of the most intimate cha-

Had every member of the royal family died

politically, 'at 5 minutes after 4 o'clock' on that morn

ing, and with them the system of inhuman govern

nent that gave them birth, then might not a 'form of

thanksgiving' merely have been 'prepared and read

in all the churches,' (made to order of 'committee.

by hireling priests,) but a real, heartfelt thanksgiving

een sent forth by a suffering people, that the burde

which was grinding them to dust had been removed.

and they diverted from the soul-revolting thought (to

shocking to be even hinted at, as it sometimes is)

The Hutchinsons - We see that these fine vocali

The Hutchinsons—We see that these fine vocalists are to give another concert at the Society Library room. We are sure they must become favorites with New-York audiences. Their style of singing is admirable, and cannot fail to please all who have ears or hearts for their simple and beautiful melodies. There are five in the present troupe—four brothers and a sister; the whole 'tribe,' we understand, comprises cloven sone and two daughters all of whom were good

eleven sons and two daughters, all of whom are good singers. The old patriarch Jacob could not boast a larger family; and had his sons been blessed with as sweet voices as this 'tribe of Jesse from the old Gran-

ite State,' (as they style themselves,) we should cease to wonder at the constant conquests they are said to

IT It will be seen by their advertisement, that thes

neritorious vocalists are to give a Concert at the Me-

THE OLD GRANITE STATE. The ninth annua

meeting of the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society

will be held in Concord, on Wednesday, June 7th,

and will probably occupy three days. It is intended

to make them more serviceable to the cause of human

freedom, beyond all comparison, than were the fa-mous 'three days' in Paris. The Hutchinson family

Our extracts from the spurious 'message

Gov. Raymond, of Indiana, were copied from an In

The Massachusetts Historical Society will celebrate the second Centennial anniversary of the confedera-tion of the New-England Colonies, on the 29th o May inst. at Boston, when a discourse will be deliv-ered by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Ptolemifs Dead .- This individual, who, on Tuesday

week, made an attempt to assassinate the Mayor of Philadelphia, died in prison on Monday evening. Since his attempt to commit suicide, he has refused to take any nourishment, in consequence of which and the great loss of blood, he has sunk into the grave.

The Duke of Wellington completed his 74th year

on the lat instant, and gave a levee on the occasion.

Richard Arkwright, Esq., the richest commoner in Europe, died recently at his seat in Derbyshire.

The late earthquake was quite severely felt in Moscow, and caused much alarm among the inhabitants.

tasts.

A plot for overturning the government of Tessin had been defeated by the Piedmontese government, which seized at Arona, a large quantity of guns and ammunition which had been sent from Lombardy.

Latest accounts from Naples states that Vesuvius was again belching forth large quantities of flame and smoke.

The King of Naples has taken the occasion of the birth of a daughter to grant an amnesty for all offences of a secondary character.

will be present, in full strength. Enough said !

lodeon, in this city, to-morrow (Saturday) evening.

have made _N V Tribune

information regarding the state of the country, and the condition of the people. He was also holding ensure a crowded and brilliant auditory.

of imbruing their hands in blood for its removal.

medium of similar concerts.

Boston, May 28, 1843.

New-England Freedom Association.

M. W. Chapm

Eliza Lee Follen,

Olivia Bowditch, Sarah S. Russell,

Sarah B. Shaw.

Helen E. Garriso

Louisa Loring, *
Anne Warren Weston,

Henrietta Sargent,

I am often puzzied to guess' at the views and feel- England is to be held on Wednesday, May 31st, a

ings of those opponents of free discussion. Does it half past 12 o'clock, P. M. at the Howard-street Ta

not require all one's charity to believe them sincere ernacle, for the furtherance of this object, and it is seekers after truth? If they really conceive their carnestly hoped that there may be a large attendance

principles to be based on truth, why fear to have them of the women of Boston and vicinity, that, by the in

sifted? If they have any doubts on the subject, is terchange of thought and sympathy the best feeling

literally, if not intentionally, including women; and the towns. Let the delegates from anti-slavery soci-

have sent a full and fearless statement of their rea- at the close, referring the audience to the scenes of

It is long since any thing of the kind gave me half the pleasure that the Indiana secession does. It is lamentable that the necessity for it should exist; but, as it does, this band of faithful ones have taken the step best calculated to bring about a healthy state of things in our Society, as well as to secure to themselves freedom of action in the anti-slavery cause, and a sphere of usefulness in the Christian church—at day.

any means so likely for rectifying or removing them, may be cherished and the best plans adopted.

rousing an unwilling nation to a sense of its mora

Hannah Tufts, Catherine Sargent, M. A. W. Johnson,

Caroline Weston,

Anna R. Philbrick

Mary Young, Harriet Jackson,

Mary F. Rogers, Louisa M. Sewall

Abby Southwick, Mary Willey.

Caroline F. Williams

the diffusion of anti-slavery tenth, and to sustaining

wards awakening all hearts to the emergency.

during the Christmas and New Year's season.

Odd Fellowship.

The Boston Bulletin states that 'the Tremont

without hypocrisy, which rejoices in the light, and

which needs no sign, pass-word, or grip, to cause it

Asylum for the Blind.

The Eleventh Annual Report of the Trustees o

pamphlet, and well adapted to increase the interest

that is felt in this important branch of christian be-

nevolence. In regard to the effect of blindness on the

tion to proselytize these sightless ones to the peculiar

reading of scriptures, with the repetition of the Lord's

comet was a bird, because an American poet says-

UNDER THE LAW. Our friend Ransom, in his in

teresting letter on our last page, asks- How can you

you say to voting abolitionists, Vote for freedom?'-

Answer-It is not wrong to measure men by their own

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR. This paper was estab

playing the part of a wolf in sheep's clothing, and i

more malignant in its hostility to old organized anti-

slavery, than even the Christian Watchman. Take

EDUCATION OF THE ENANCIPATED. The British

ANTI-SLAVERY AND TEETOTALISM. We intende

to have made an earlier notice of an exceedingly wel

conducted and spirited little sheet, published weekly

in Lowell, entitled 'The Washingtonian, and Lowe

Abolitionist,' and consecrated to the promotion of the

Temperance and Anti-Slavery reforms. It is edited

by an association of gentlemen, and published by L

" The comet-he is on his way,

And singing as he flies;

A species of Freemasonry, and probably

is a liberal notice of the little collection of some of thing in substance, under the name of Odd Fellow-my fugitive rhyming effusions, which a friend has ship, appears to be making rapid progress in various

brought together on his own responsibility, and pub- parts of the country. The formation of new Lodger

beg leave to say, that they will not be acceptable to These claim to have charity for their object, but they

those who are of a sentimental cast of mind, or who are as exclusive and selfish as any combination in the

delight chiefly in the flowers of poesy. My taste and world. We protest against their existence, in the

judgment are too severe to allow me to indulge in names of Christianity and Republicanism. They are

unere flights of fancy, either in prose or verse. But by those who prize truths and sentiments which are calculated to bless mankind, to hasten the downfall of Whatever shuns the light must be evil; and no body

oppression, to prostrate every wall and barrier which of men can be justified in doing evil that good may

now keep the human family from mingling together come. We observe that all these Lodges have their in love, this collection, I trust, will not be deemed un. Chaplains; and we need no other proof than this to

worthy of commendation. I would refer particularly satisfy us that they are opposed to the genius of the

on Huly Time, on Worship, on the Freedom of the fill any station that will give them exaltation or

Mind, on Liberty, as containing thoughts and enforc- power. What form of inquity have they notecolum-

ing doctrines which lay the axe at the root of the prev- teered to sanctify? Freemasonry they represented to

the existence of despotism in every shape.

I have copied from the World, (see the preceding Christ. We scoff at the charitable pretensions of this

page,) a portion of the article to which reference has Odd Fellowship as false and ridiculous. The very

not in my own defence, but in respect to the differ- true self-respect, and significant of a vulgar state of

en made, in order that I may say a word or two, title, 'Odd Fellows,' is disgustingly silly, at war with

The writer in the World charges me with pouring Lodge, No. 15, I. O. of O. F., held a public meeting

out 'vials of outrageous wrath upon some of the best on Friday evening last, at the Odeon; and infers, meaning and most exemplary men known to our com- from the large number of ladies in attendance, that

munity, when their opinions or their practice come the interest taken by them in Odd Fellowship is by

charge, it will be seen, is too indefinite to admit of an must have very exalted views of human equality t

examination. It is defective in several particulars :- be deeply interested in the success of a charitable (!)

it specifies none of these exemplary men 'personal order, from which they are excluded on account of

ly :- it does not quote any of my language as applied the contempt in which it holds their sex ! An original transfer of the contempt in which it holds their sex ! An original transfer of the contempt in which it holds their sex ! them, and therefore gives the reader no opportu- nal hymn, written for the occasion by that literary

nity to decide, whether it be the production of 'out- plagiarist and spiritual coxcomb, 'Rev. Bro. John

rageous wrath, or of whole ome rebuke :- it speaks N. Maffit, was sung by the choir, and a beautiful

nobody is told, except that they come in conflict with Chaplain of the Lodge. Mr. Maffit gave the address

my cherished doctrines. But what are these doc- on the occasion, and commenced by giving the gene

trines, for the zealous and uncompromising defence of alogy of the order. 'According to the historian's

which, I am so severely censured by this reviewer? account, says the Bulletin, the fundamental princi-

If they are such as lie at the foundation of human ples of Oud Fellowship were first discovered by Mil-

brotherhood, of equal and inalienable rights, of a pure ton to exist in Heaven, at a time that a rebellion had

morality, of a world-embracing philanthropy, of re- been organized by Satan, the first archangel, against

ligious liberty in its most extended sense, (and I af- the Most High '!! There can be no doubt that Satan

firm that they are such, and that they do not partake has had much to do with this 'Odd Fellowship' ever

either of a fanciful or an abstract, either a party or a since that period; for his cunning and activity in the

sectarian character,) then whatever comes in conflict formation and consecration of lodges, in the appoint-

with them is to be recisted, not in a 'wrathful' spirit, ment of chaplains, and in the administration of secret

it is true, but with all the energies with which the oaths, have been remarkably devilish. But the seed

true soul is invested for the deliverance of a manacled of the woman shall yet bruise the Old Serpent's head.

world. When 'opinions' call for the sacrifice of Where is the spirit of Anti-Masonry at the present

PRINCIPLES, and the prostration of one portion of the crisis? Where are they who, a few years since, gave

human race for the exaltation of another, then they neither sleep to their eyes, nor slumber to their eye-

are to be treated as profligate and tyrannical; and it lids, in their opposition to all secret combinations?-

is no longer a question of abstract speculation, but of Let them not be deceived by names. To call a snake

practical humanity. The writer in the World appears a bird of paradise is to render him no less a reptile

confound a struggle for principles with a tussle for All the mischief ever perpetrated by Freemasonry

the triumph of intangible or worthless dogmas. He may be reinflicted on society in the form of 'Odd says that I seem to forget that any body but myself Fellowship.' Let the real friends of charity—of

can have opinions; but on what is his charge found- brotherly kindness-of universal freedom and equal

ed? Do not I cheerfully accord to others, the liberty ity-of that religion which is without partiality and

towards those who do not agree with me in senti- to sympathize with all who are in a suffering condi-

ment? I claim no exemption from errors of taste and judgment, but I am yet to be convinced that the these secret orders, and openly reprove all those who

article, is ludicrously at variance with the personal the Perkins Institution, and Massachusetts Asylum

experience and historical record of that scorned and for the Blind, is a highly interesting and satisfactory

Among the almost numberless vices and crimes religious affections, the Trustees state that, though the

generated by the prolific slave system, profanity and blind have been reproached with a tendency to athelewdness are prominent. The whole southern counism, the result of their observation of a great number

try is filled with cursing, to an awful extent, and there of cases has been the conviction that the blind, gen-

in this disgusting habit. We doubt whether there is oped in their minds, that they are more susceptible of

the slave States, who is not at least occasionally guil- spirit, than seeing persons. This is truly an impor-

ty of uttering the most shocking oaths. According tant psyhoological fact. There seems to be no disposi

ginia, (a member of the last Congress,) President Ty- views of any of the sects. Religious instruction,

ler is a profane swearer of the most vulgar stamp; strictly so called, does not form part of the regular

though this fact constitutes no part of the charges system, and the only devotional exercise is, the daily

tailing a conversation which took place between Pres. prayer by the pupils.' All the domestic expenses of

T. and himself, on the third day of the memorable the Institution, including board, washing, fuel, stable,

extra session of Congress, Mr. Botts says that, having &c. amount to \$6,159, 37. The average number of

candidly told the former that he regarded the message pupils and teachers, during the year, has been 75, so

as 'a slip slop, milk and water affair,' the President that the cost has been \$82 12 cents for each person,

said, good humoredly, (!) 'Well, God damn it, what one year. The blind 'sometimes get false notions

did you expect or wish?' To which Mr. Botts re- from what they hear read; for instance, some of our

plied, Well, sir, I would have had you to recom. intelligent pupils supposed, for a long time, that a

please, &c. Again he said, Why, by God, sir, you and they naturally suppose that whatever flies and

don't understand the Compromise Act.' On the Pressings must be a bird.' Heaven bless the Asylum for

defeat their measures; if it is your purpose to break direct others in what manner they should do

them down, and set up a party for yourself; I'll be which you cannot do yourself, which you do when

It is with the utmost reluctance that we admit such standard of right action, though that standard may not

such things are said and done by men in the high induced to break instead of forging human fetters,-

places of power, and especially by one who occupies You may do it as Paul appealed to Cesar, or as he ad-

the chair of the chief magistracy of this nation, it is dressed his obdurate Jewish brethren- Ye that are

time that the whole people were enlightened as to the under the law, do ye not hear the law?' It is cer-

moral character of those who rule over them. 'The tainly better that men should vote for emancipating

Madisonian' (Pres. Tyler's organ at Washington) at- than for enslaving human beings; but, better still, not

tempts to parry some of Mr. Botts's thrusts, and to de- to vote at all, under such a government as ours, for

robs a large number of his fellow-creatures of their lished to give the most substantial aid to the anti-sla-

sacred rights, and basely plunders them of their bard very cause, as a denominational journal; but, since it

earnings? Why should not a visible curse be made went out of the hands of Mr. Grosvenor, and passed

to rest on the land, with such a man as John Tyler into those of its present Reverend editor, it has been

CHARLES SPEAR, of this city, the amiable and wor- as a specimen of its spirit, the article copied from it

thy author of the excellent work, entitled ' Names and into the ' Refuge of Oppression '-an article saturated

Titles of Jesus,' (which deserves a place in every with priestly effrontery, and pregnant with hypocriti

consist of 'Essays on Capital Punishment, and the House of Commons has voted £18,000 to be given for

Causes and Prevention of Crime. These works will the education of the emancipated colored population

he published in two separate volumes, 12mo. and em. in the West India colonies. Is this another proof that

bellished with a beautiful steel engraving. He has Great Britain is hostile to the United States? Wil

been advised, on account of infirm health, to retain the editor of the Washington Globe tell us? This i

these in his own hands, instead of selling them to not all-£49,700 were voted for salaries of stipendia

booksellers; and he therefore looks to a generous ry magistrates in the West Indies, for carrying out the

public, and especially to all those who deem war and provisions of the Emancipation Act. Nay, more-

capital punishment to be contrary to the spirit of the £23,000 were voted for the expenses of commission

talents and disposition of Mr. Spear, we do not hesi. to stand by her arms !

grapel, to sustain him in his efforts to meliorate the for the suppression of the traffic in slaves. Are no

endition of humanity. From our knowledge of the these frightful acts? Surely, it is time for the South

on will publish to-morrow (Saturday) all the Anti- H. Bickford, at \$1,00 a year. We trust it will no

Slavery Poems of John Pierpout, in a neat pamphlet of fail to obtain a living patronage. Temperance and 64 pages. Price 18 3-4 cents. For sale at 25 Cornhill. Anti-Slavery are in principle identical.

ninable language into our columns; but when be your own; especially if, by so doing, they may be

single Senator or Representative in Congress, from religious impressions, and have a more devotional

comparatively few on its soil, who do not indulge erally, have the religious feelings more easily devel-

principles and doctrines for which I have contended, give them any countenance.

their 'opinions and practice,' but what these are, and appropriate prayer' offered by Rev. F. T. Gray,

conflict with my cherished doctrines. This no means on the decline. Surely, these ladies

lent religious imposture of the times, and strike at be from heaven, and slavery is vindicated by them as

to the lines on Christian Rest, on the True Church, Christian religion. The clergy ever stand ready to

lished in a very neat volume. Of those effusions, I of Odd Fellows is a matter of frequent occurrence

Letter from Flizabeth Pease.

I am pretty confidently expecting the pleasure of

eeing H. C. Wright this week. Nothing short of the

persuasion of the extensive good he has been doing could have made me patiently bear the repeated dis-

appointments I have had, relative to his coming to

Darlington. This consideration will, I trust, recon-

cile you to his loss, for some time longer. The ques

tion of non-resistance only needs to be fairly brought

before the people of this country, to become a living

principle amongst us; and no one can do the work like H. C. W. Yet I can well believe that your noble

enterprise is sustaining a great loss during his absence

itation to attend their anniversary in the course of a

fortnight or three weeks from this time. This is more

y had succeeded in prejudicing the minds of some of

eir active members against him. The energy which

the London Committee have displayed, in seeking to

effect this ignoble purpose, has long led me to look

that they dread the introduction of the non-resistance

views, and have resolved to stop the mouth of any

one who presumes to intrude them. The resolution

which thou charitably interprets as being designed to

preserve the time of the Convention. I have no doubt

whatever has been adopted for the purpose of exclu-

intolerant spirit in which the Convention is sum-

moned, we cannot expect much good to result from it.

persons united in the pursuit of a common object?

Great injustice is this exclusiveness towards the cause

they profess to uphold, and towards those advocates

whom they believe to be propagating erroneous views,

So accustomed are we, the inferior portion of the

ace,' to be regarded as cyphers, that I doubt whether

any one of us ever noticed the terms of the call, as

I have no idea that the sentiments of our 'masters'-

of Him in whom there is neither male nor female-

will be tested as to our competency to aid in the

I do not yet know whether we shall be in Lon

don this summer or no, and cannot, therefore, say

neither have I any great desire to be present at the

Anti-Slavery Convention. The gathering will pos-

sess all the defects, without any of the attractions of

the last. I hear of no one coming from your land

whom I should have any interest in meeting, except

The Hibernian A. S. Society, I rejoice to tell thee,

have declined appointing delegates to London, and

sons for doing so. It is a noble document. They are

truly a noble band of philanthropists-bold and uncom-

promising in principle, self-sacrificing and indefatiga-

ble in action. Would that such a band could be found

I fully concur in all thou sayest respecting the ex-

clusion of women from anti-slavery and other philan-

thropic assemblies. It proceeds from a paltry, ill-

founded, unscriptural and anti-Christian prejudice;

and I see it to be a duty to protest against it, far dif-

ferently from what I once did. Surely, such a preju-

dice is ludicrous in the extreme, in this country, where

a woman holds the supreme authority, both in Church

The Chartist movement is helping the question of

frequently urged the women to vote. Thus we see

how beautifully one truth helps to illustrate and bring

It is long since any thing of the kind gave me half

least, for those who have not arrived at the point to

which I am fast verging, that freedom and usefulness

are best insured by avoiding the trammels of sect alto-

Osborne, he is worthy of double honor in taking the

stand he has; and I am at a loss to conjecture how

Friends here will act in the matter. Sectarian bias,

and a sensitive regard for the credit of the Society in

the eyes of the world, will induce many of our lead-

ing members to support the action of Indiana Yearly

Meeting. Yet there is a large and increasing number.

who will say- Peace and unity, if we can, but truth

at any rate. An article, full of sophistry and untruth,

appeared a month ago in the 'Friend'-a periodical

under the supervision of many members of the Meet-

ing for Sufferings in London-and glad I was that

James C. Fuller was in the country, and ready to take

up his pen in defence of the truth. A very good let-

ter of his appears in the 'British Friend' for this

month, and equally convincing one from Joseph

The report of the proceedings at the organization of

the newly formed Yearly Meeting is going to be ex-

tensively circulated. I hope, therefore, that many

will come to our approaching Yearly Meeting-where

I suppose, action must be taken on the subject-pre-

When the last received accounts left India, Grone

THOMPSON was diligently engaged in the search for

weekly meetings with the natives, with the view

inducing them to establish a society to co-operate with

Thy friend,

PROCEEDINGS AT NEW-YORK. The official pro

ceedings of the Parent Society, at its last anniversary,

may be found on our first page. Do they indicate any

disposition, on the part of its members, to lower either

the religious or political standard of action? What

say our ' Liberty party ' friends to the 14th resolution ?

Are they prepared to sign the 'Teetotal Anti-Slave

ry Pledge'? The following resolution, which was

adopted unanimously, should form a portion of the

Resolved, That we are deeply sensible of the zeal

ous and self-forgetting devotion of L. M. Child, in ac

cepting the editorship of the Standard at a time of pe

culiar difficulty; of the untiring industry, great litera-

ry ability, and good faith with which she has conduct

ed it for the two past years; and we assure her that,

in leaving it, she carries with her the thanks of all the

friends of the cause for the many sacrifices she has

'TRUTH'S HERALD' is the title of a new weekly

paper, which has just made its appearance in Worces

er,-Royal B. Hancock, editor and proprietor. Mr.

Hancock was formerly connected with the Baptist

mission in India, as a printer. The object of his pa-

per appears to be a good one—the suppression of re-

ligious sectarianism, and the union of all those who

ILT We solicit for the valuable essays of our able

correspondent 'C. L.' on Voluntary Political Govern-

made in continuing so long at her post.

love the truth and work righteousness.

ment, a careful perusal.

ELIZABETH PEASE.

the British India Societies in this country.

ed to discuss it understandingly.

voman's rights-and even Joseph Sturge, I hear, has

J. C. Fuller and Charles Osborne.

in every town.

and State!

Sturge.

whether I shall occupy a place in the 'negro pew'

assembled for the purpose of spreading the principles

in connexion with it.

with a jealous eye towards the approaching Conven-tion; and I have recently heard, on good authority, Susan Cabot.

ding non-resistance. If such be the contracted and Thankful Southwick,

than I anticipated, as I feared that the London Socie

Newcastle Peace Society have sent him an in-

DARLISGTON, 5th mo 1, 1843.

than has yet pealed on the ear of this

antrymen at the South as has

such a blow be struck for our crushed

felt? It is for you to say! Remember

vesions in this city on TUESDAY

England Anti-Slavery Convention is to

30th inst. under highly favorable auspices.

amoned to attend it, in the name of Free-

a representative capacity, but in multitu-

en masse! Listen to the call! Come, in

f.sacrifice, of patriotic ardor, of glowing

exampled even in the times that tried

Let it be a free, great, glorious gather-

spirits as were never yet known to quai

In the greatness of its design, in the

of Oppression, or to grow weary in

s conception, in the sublimity of its

take place on Bunker Hill, on the

it incomparably transcends the celebra-

with so much s pomp and circumstance.

wention will be held in the spacious

on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thurs-

Howard-street; and on Tuesday and

nings, at 8 o'clock, in the OLD CRA-

ABERTY!! The Hutchinsons will be

ing in Freedom's cause, in soul-enraptur-

and also a large amount of soul and in-

various parts of the country, to cheer and

embled multitude. 'O, the work goes

tose abolitionists, who need to be specially

attend this Convention, read the account,

page, of the sterling abolition friends from

she were present at the anniversary

Should this not prove efficacious, their

wing letter, addressed to the Committee

shand Foreign A. S. Society, from the

Convention in London, will be perused

s of the truest friends of the cause of hu-

n, on this side of the Atlantic, with feel-

nost profound respect and the most exalt-

The position assumed by it toward the

is founded on the rock of PRINCIPLE, and

d by a just self-respect, a strict regard to

ony, which carry with them their own

my be thought or said of their course in

those who seek popular favor, they have

emselves the applause of a regenerated

as well as the hearty thanks of all true re

ow living. Never, never, as men, as aboli-

to they have taken in this instance.

See of the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society, 9, Anglesca-street, Dublin, 24th of April, 1843.

received your invitation to appoint dele-

he approaching Anti-Slavery Convention .-

much obliged by the courtesy of your letter;

hisk it right to apprise you, that as the dele-

e Convention of 1840 was based, we are not

to attend. We allude to the regulation, that

ets for discussion must first receive the sanc-

our Committee, and that none but gentlemen

ave always been opposed to these principles

k they cramped the action of the last Conven-

stralized its efficiency, and introduced a narrow

pirit, altogether unworthy of its noble aim .-

aly strengthened our conviction of the inand inexpediency of the course then pursued

our sisters from America, who were rejected

ipating in our deliberations. A stigma of

on are to be found the most indefatigable

one in compliance with prejudices and sec-

f the most distinguished and self-sacrificing

itionists were thus excluded from

They felt that they could not con-

ipate in the deliberations of a body

ad so far repudiated the true principles of lib-

We had the pleasure of forming an acquaint-

many of the dissentient delegates of 1840-

and women. This acquaintance has been

of into friendship by an active correspondence.

he contribution of such aid as it has been in

And from our knowledge of their moral

their zeal and self-sacrifice in behalf of the

e cannot but regret that such men and women

e shut out from your confidence and sympa-

we name William Lloyd Garrison, Lucretia

Charles L. Remond, Sarah Pugh, Nathaniel P.

Where shall we find those who have la-

ager, more devotedly, or more effectually

s, Thankful Southwick, and the other noble

who have borne, and who still bear the burden

but of the great moral warfare-whose names are

words in the anti-slavery cause-are unworthy

to assist in your deliberations. They should

comed with enthusiasm in any anti-slavery

gain, we have never ceased to regret that the of-

the officers of your Society should have been

id after the last Convention to the unworthy

defaming the characters of some of our

respected friends from America, who had

div of no offence, save that of differing from

the best means of promoting the success of

ase. This course, against which we have re-

regret been expressed for its perpetration.

protested, has never been disavowed, nor

remember the delight with which w

the 12th of June, 1840. We wish that we

ok forward to the 13th of June, 1843, with the

ings of hope and explitation on behalf of op-

amanity. But, until a mere catholic, toler

dexpansive spirit be admitted into your coun-

re is not much chance of an assembly in Lon-

thing the title of the World's Anti-Slavery

hese reasons, though with every feeling of per

good-will, and with desires that your labors may

atment of delegates on this occasion.

declining your kind invitation.

Yours respectfully,

lay appear that a shorter answer would be mo

the utmost of your wishes, we must decline

om us; but we think it due to ourselves,

ourteous to you, to state distinctly our rea-

SE OF EXPLITATION. Alluding to the Londo

very Convention, the editor of the Emanci

to believe that there is not a slaveholder of

at the South, who will not also exult on as

ices at 'the assurance that we shall have

ism in the Convention!' We are conceited

RICHARD ALLEN, Secretary. JAMES HAUGHTON.

of subscribe to the principle, that M. W.

Abby Kelley, Lydia Maria Child, the

to afford them for the attainment of their

in the anti-slavery assembly.

rity was thus affixed upon the whole sex,

laborers in the anti-slavery cause. And

expected to accede to the 'principles' on

ittee of the British and Foreign

Anti-Slavery Society :

us, will they find occasion to regret

the human race, an expansion of chris-

We assure our Irish coadjutors, that,

siety, in reference to the approaching

Erin go Bragh ! ?

Principles and Opinions.

In the last number of the Boston Christian World

ence which exists between principles and opinions, mind.

which I claim for myself? Has the Liberator been

conducted in the spirit of exclusiveness or injustice

as a reformer, are not fundamentally important to the

Profanity of President Tyler.

to a recent letter published by John M. Botts, of Vir-

brought by Mr. Botts against the President. In de-

mend a Bank of the United States, flat footed, and in

the most unqualified terms ' 'Now, by God,' said

go off half cocked, and oppose his administration,

the latter says he replied- By God, Mr. Tyler, if it

is your purpose to betray the great whig party, and to

damned if ever you did see a more violent and hitter

President did not use the profane language attributed

to him. But why should not the man be profane, who

Important Works.

oress. The first will comprise ' Essays on Peace ; or,

the Inviolability of Human Life: ' The second will

tate to express the opinion that he will do ample jus

tice to the important themes which he intends to dis-

cuss in his forth coming works. His style, as a wri-

ter, is remarkably pure and simple, and his spirit such

as should characterize those who profess to desire the

PIERPOST'S ANTI-SLAVERY POEMS. Oliver John-

reign of universal peace on earth.

library and family,) has two other excellent works in cal cant.

opponent than you will find in me.'

filling the Presidential station?

ident's expressing a hope that Mr. Botts would not the Blind!

ny some of his charges, but does not pretend that the any of its rulers.

Pros. T. 4 that shows how damned hard you are to

The eulogy bestowed on PAUL, at the close of the

regeneration of the human race.

as matters of controversy.

can slavery is a v igns and governe dge ourselve

the principle of pro-claring that the on claim of his a eral Government country: therefore them, is in fact the and their physica South in case of

this time, nor

ient. Mr. L s, Burleigh and Hearly 6 o'clock, wind and adopted, R BARTLETT, Ass. Sec.

SESSION.

or--Judicial Courage (Ind.) May 10th, 180 rator of 14th of

Oppression, I fin from the message from what sour there ever be has been palmed -and write me f Indiana, I fee point to that, as statements conta

me past, a close e must say, (well kr timate abo than at the pre At a late term of the re were two conve, who had escap to this State; and p stratagem, was taken a new case, and exstratagem, was ta ra new case, and e e counsel for the ac-legger was a slave, proof could not be in know nothing of the we are bound to su his being a slave

y; ' than any other per his special agent, and nt, is guilty the state for the unity we doctrine in this per incalculable importance. Madison is a place we, and on the Ohio mer the blue smoke carries of the 'cursed rate at sout shall be expanded now,' which no effort shall comprehend the

shall comprehend the most shall comprehend the months destiny, there go down to the water wilight on some mosy and reckon his chance, yo mitted saying, the is honor, M. C. Eggles out the 'owners' of seniver, like molten hadd, 'that the slave water his escape from he from some parts of the most parts of the country to declare the law to declare the law and, besides a first temperature of the kind, the jet and, besides a first temperature of the kind, the jet and, besides a first temperature.

ated in similar trans-usiness of rolus-suing the fleeing sand the court-house and ja-better 'to go to parwith Gov.

) who has always and of the whig party is a started from Texas

d of the whig party returned from Tester, and thinks this complish what the sannexation of Texas in the sannexation of Texas in the sannexation of Texas in the South are better ality. No man are to to the sensitive and the subject of common to speak a management of the sannexe and the sannexe and the sannexe and the sannexe and the sannexe in the sa

ine time should to be annexed to be constitution, that she did not be should be should

true whig; but, sper, the me ces of the slave t forever. This consider that the

my friend. At at we shall see.

man liberty, DING.

For the Liberator. LINES ADDRESSED TO -

I am willing to sacrifice in this cause, if in any, for I owe much to it for the happiness I have derived from cherishing the holy principles it has awakened in my own soul, and a largeness of vision, though perhaps still contracted, which I have derived from "looking into" this "perfect law of liberty."

Onward, yet onward still, Pursue thy glorious way! That 'law of liberty' will yet Lead thee to perfect day; And broader will that ' vision ' grow, And deeper truths that light will show.

Our Father hath no where decreed His children should be blind ; Whoever will, may break the scales That gather o'er the mind : And what is earthly gain or loss, To the rich treasures of the cross

Well, nobly, hast thou borne thy cross,

And great is thy reward :-Who toil for praise of men, of men Have glory, saith the Lord; But thou for Truth and Good hast wrought, And God thy soul forsaketh not. Thou for the fettered slave hast plead,

With all a brother's heart . Among the hosts in Freedom's war, Well hast thou borne thy part: Though man may fail to succor thee, Thou wilt not all forgotten be. Nay, He who marks the sparrow's flight,

And gives the ravens food,

Will not forget His children's wants-He who for Truth and Good Labors, will never fail to share. Largely, a Father's tender care. And nobly for a sister's rights Hast thou a witness borne; Though titled heads looked down on thee, And proud hearts laughed in scorn. Friend, brother, from my heart's deep cells

A gush of grateful feeling swells. I marked thy spirit in the strife-I saw th' indignant flame Beam from thine eye, when shame and sneers Were cast at woman's name; But yet in gentleness and love Didst thou the scorner's pride reprove.

May'st thou thy heavenly way pursue With high, unchanging trust In Him whose spirit calleth thee, To lift up from the dust The chained, the timid, and the weak, And bids thee for the suffering speak. Seek first the righteousness of God, And thou the promise hast, That all the needed things of earth Will in thy cup be cast; And they, who make earth bright to thee, Safe, 'neath his love, will sheltered be.

May thy strong courage never fail-But, as thy foes increase, May'st thou within thy soul enjoy A pure, unchanging peace-And brighter yet may beam thy way, Till lost in an unending day. Bath, Maine.

> From the N. Y. Tribune. MAY. BY WM. H. BURLEIGH.

Is here at length-through all its sunny hours, Over the grateful earth to sprinkle flowers In beautiful array;
And clothe with deeper verdure hill and plain, And give the woods their glory back again

The aweet, voluptuous May

No bird whose swelling throat Quivers with song, or whose extended wing Fans the soft air, but cheerlier doth sing; And on the breezes float Odors from blossoms which the sun's caresa Hath woke to life in field and wilderness.

The shimmering sunlight falls On mount and valley with a softer sheen-And, lo, the orchards, newly clothed in green, Lift up their coronals Of flowers bright-hued-or, shaken by the breeze,

Rain fragrant blossoms from a thousand trees.

Pierces the moistened mould : and from the air. And from the sunshine, gathers strength to dure The sultry summer days-With care the farmer tends the fragile shoot,

And, hopeful, trusts the future for his fruit 'Out underneath the sky, Where the free winds may toss their sunny curls,

Frolic the happy children-boys and girls-In sinless revelry; While nature smiles, approving, on their play, And lambs and birds with them keep holiday

All gentle things rejoice In the calm loveliness around them spread,

Green earth beneath-the blue sky overhead-And with exultant voice Pour their thanksgiving to the Lord of all, Who marks an empire's or a sparrow's fall.

Then welcome, bonny May ! With thy soft sunshine and thy fragrant flowers, Thy balmy breezes and thy laughing hours-The glad year's holiday ! With grateful hearts thy presence will we bless, And in thy gifts rejoice with thankfulness!

THE POET'S SONG TO MIS WIFE.

BY BARRY CORNWALL. How many summers, love, Have I been thine? How many days, my dove, Hast thou been mine Time, like a winged wind, When 't bends the flowers, Hath left the mark behind, To count the hours !

Some weight of thought, though loth, On thee he leaves; Some lines of care round both, Perhaps he weaves; Some fears-a soft regret For joys scarce known; Sweet looks, we half forget-All else is flown !

Ah! with what thankless heart I mourn and sing! Look where your children start, Like sudden spring-With tongues all sweet and low, Like a pleasant rhyme, They tell how much I owe To thee and thinn !

THE REIGN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS. Behold th' expected time draws near, The shades disperse, the dawn appears-Events, with prophecies, conspire To raise our faith, our zeal to fire : The ripening fields, already white, Present a harvest to our sight. From eastern to the western skies, Sweet incense to our God shall rise; And Tyre and Egypt, Greek and Jew, By Sov'reign grace be form'd anew.

CHRISTIAN REFORM:

A Voluntary Political Government.

Cleansed, purified, refined-polished to the highest degree, this democratic form of government which we few hours the canton is actually assembled, the peo have set up; still, that it is final, none can imagine. Misfortunes at least, if not crimes, it has, as well as merits. Yes, republicanism is not without a parallel to monarchy in that particular of being not wholly virtuous. Practically, doubtless, democracy representative, which differs little from monarchy representative, is a much better working machine than monarchy absolute. But, few countries now lie in this degraded ledged. It affords demonstration that North Ameri plight, if ever they did : for it is difficult to conceive of the absolute rule of one mind, uninfluenced by an persons, might carry on with wisdom, steadiness, action from without. The real apprehension lies against aristocracy. This is the monster of longest life and most alarming nature. He takes all shapes, and finds a home in all places. When driven from from a representative legislature, and only leave us one den, he flies to another. No longer duke, or a representative executive. And from the salaries count, or baron, he can become president, merchant, banker. When castle or chateau no more can en- lieve that this executive is almost a nominal one, shrine him, a back parlor or a counting-house will and that every man is nearly as much a daily adminserve. When his patronage of chivalry and art is istrator of the law as an annual maker of it. Lightly exposed as the cover of self-aggrandisement, straightway he is transformed to a patron of science and man- if such are the salaries. Small must be its brute power, ufacture. As the baronial hall crumbles to dust, the if there are no prisons. Moderate must it be in famihuge grim factory rises to a greater height. And who ly intrusion, when it leaves education unfettered. In shall say which is the weightier curse? The feudalism of chivalry had its glitter and show, animal freedom, and valorous death. Factory feudalism boasts its glitter and profits, its intellectual eminence and national benefit. Both alike succeed in subjugating the people, who in some degree always suffer, and in the best of positions are yet in danger. It is interesting, to say the least of it, to trace the

workings of the representative system of government in one particular, namely, its success in doing those things which absolute monarchy durst not venture jobbing, which royal Louis and his ministers found too hazardous a venture, reformed parliaments have since done over and over again at their ease, and demo- be dispensed with. cratic legislators are now beginning to do. It is the symptom of a wise people not to be deceived by bled with men as their cards. So is it with our poor no exaggeration of the facts. Not those alone who have little to produce for their share of the advan. there is now arising a sensibility of this error. We up from poverty to riches, against a contending world, fancies it is in the power of every one else to do the same; not knowing that the processes which into the account the wear and tear of the superior hato him were agreeable enough, are utterly repugnant to conscientious souls. It is not a new idea to assert the disqualifying power of riches for a superior state of existence. This, then, is a most fatal circumstance, operating against our present democratic institutions. glaring delusion of the worship of a titled family as the representation of the divine power on earth; but, we so barren of invention, so unfertile of thought, so in its place, we have an unindividualized, unnamed, joint stock tyrant, who is personally secure from at- cannot project and act out a better scheme than we tack, and sheltered from danger, and still more continuous and potent than the aristocrat of blood.

It is against this undying power, that the individual man has now to strive. On the two arms of the social lever these two forces are placed, and, of course, the chances for keeping the balance even are very small. posite of those which now prevail. It is not likely. On one side stands this grand representative combination of organized thought, feeling, prejudice; and on the other, the interior energy in the one person. The great mass, potent in its antiquity, in its stagnation, in its prepossession, against the individual, having only freshness of thought and hopeful aspiration to sustain him. It seems, after all, to be scarcely possible to invent a system more fatal to human growth than this force, it exercises all its functions by force. Love of representative government. There is possibly in it the means of preventing the great mass of the population from falling below a certain average of wealth, intelligence or morals. I say possibly, for it is by no means yet certain that we are saved from excessive poverty, ignorance, or crime. But that there is a sort of cast-iron pattern-work in it, by which the individual character is very much confined in the upward is needed. moral tendencies, is quite manifest. The quality of sameness in the North American republic is observable by the most superficial. Social, moral, temperamental identity is more remarkable than that of language. In no other part of the world, perhaps, is so acquainted with. Reflections of this kind are too much space occupied by so many people, with so great similarity in nature. For, after taking into ac- verbal appeal requisite. I would, however, venture count all the varieties in religion, in politics, in occu- to put a question as to a point of time. I would ask, pation, this remark still remains. These varieties are but modal, and the Substratum continues unchanged. At this fact, one cannot marvel. It was rational

enough for a people, who had emerged by combined exertions from a state of provoking and galling thraldom, to make an effort to render permanent the forms of that successful combination. It is a sort of gratitude to means, rather than to principle, which induces men to sanctify mere institutions. But the time has arrived for a fresh appeal to principle; yet not more now than ever, for a recurrence to princilaw in their nature to hold fast to such as they have. This representative plan was the people's choice; no better one is yet apparent to them; and if any uncomfortable results now fall upon them, they attribute these to the imperfect working of the machinery, and not to the unsuitability of the machine as a whole. Under these circumstances, their hope ations which are constantly interwoven in the pro rests in the bettering of the system, in some further ceedings, and let us say, whether this is a way in polishing, or improvement as it is called. But we must require the public to exercise a keener and a beings can be aided in their upward progress. broader sight. The vision must not be bounded by the objects lying closely about us, but must be extended to new scenes. The sight must become an insight. ay, even as selfish beings of any sound discriminati I have just had the pleasure of communing with an to turn our backs upon this forceful and representative English friend, who passed the greater part of last system. It is destructive of manhood, of individual year in Appenzell, Switzerland. This canton is not largeness and integrity, of love and neighborly feeling. a republic, but a pure democracy. The government is not representative, but all the males above 18 years moral being, so long as it continues. One person, of age may, and the greater part do, actually vote on now and then, shines out a brilliant monstrosity, while all questions brought before the assembled canton, of the greater number must necessarily shrink into fracwhich the population amounts to 40,000 persons .-They choose their Landemann, Counsellors, and other officers, whom they pay by small salaries of about 100 dollars each, and in this manner for 400 years they have found it practicable to pass permanent and temporary laws, and to carry on all needful functions of government. At the death of a proprietor, his property is divided equally amongst the children whether he make a will or not. Even in this defective self-government, in comparatively great ignorance they have managed to be tolerably happy for ages, and what may be strangest of all facts to republican eyes, they have neither poor-house for prison in

this extensive population of 40,000 souls. Such facts as these, withheld from popular obser vation, equally by aristocratic conservatism and a republican radicalism, serve at least to show how far the principle of self-government can be carried, without our having resort to delegation or representation or being men by deputy. Of course, however, this does not carry us the whole length of relief from the forceful government. And, moreover, except for the ple are obliged to act by delegation through a constantly existing executive, to which, also, the best contrived republic is obliged to resort. This again, therefore, is only a half way contrivance, and is far behind that instant and ever present government which we should enjoy were the supremacy of the family, the true authority of man, to be duly acknow can townships or counties, to the extent of 40,060 economy and vigor, all, and more than all, the purposes for which the town or county now is or ever need be convened. Such a system would relieve up paid in this instance, there is ample reason to be must it sit upon their shoulders as a national burden, fact, the government is identical with the people, and therefore there can be for them no objection to it. As fast as individuals in this district arrive at an in

uition of real human worth and dignity, they of course cease to participate in this humble and modest mockery of humanity, as men do in the more costly and ostentatious mockeries in this land. We have here a partial answer to the question, How would a voluntary government be practicable? We see here how easy it is to accomplish all that even is now deemed necessary for the people to do congregatively upon, from fear of offending the people. Those tam- And when from that quantity of business, we deduct perings with the currency, the loans, and the stock- whatsoever is not absolutely required to be done collectively, but may be done at home, we begin to see with what facility this cumbrous State machinery might

Why is it that we prolong its crime-breeding exist ence? Have we no faith in man? no faith in goodforms and names. Every one can now see the dis- ness in man? Is there no other or no better princigrace, the baseness, the fully of spilling his blood, and ple in the human soul, than that of dark and brutal that of his fellow-creatures, in a battle which may fear, which can alone be tamed, not subdued, by dark decide whether this man shall marry that woman, a and brutal force? Force! force in all things. No little more territory be added to that man's rule, or a freedom. No spontaneity. Always, you must! Never, few more people be of this man's religious opinions. you may. The wild red man, the wilder Hottentot, But we do not all yet recognise the wickedness, the could not maintain a system more subversive of huinhumanity, of sacrificing both the animal and the manity. Could we for a moment delude ourselves mental powers of men and women, in the pursuit of into the supposition, that the present forceful system ends as foreign to true human destiny, as the objects of government accomplishes all that it assumes to acof national war. The poor plebeian soldier, when he complish, still, on such terms it would scarcely be survived the general slanghter, and escaped with his worth acceptance. To protect humanity at the price maimed body, had little more than scars to show for of humanity is poor commerce. To secure serenity his share of the profits; the advantage, if any, was all enough for love to speak a word, by the suppression of secured by the monarchs or aristocrats, who thus gam. all love as a process, profits us little indeed. This is factory operatives: they toil, they have their limbs are called wicked, but those who are admitted to be ned or mutilated; mind and body, though by a only unfortunate, are treated harshly. Society treats slower process, are despoiled and degraded; and they lunatics very little better than it does criminals, though tages, which still belong to the aristocrats-aristocrats, may even see it declared in the common newspapers, moreover, of wealth, not of family or title; and aris- that the cash expenditure for the prosecution and tocrats of wealth are universally admitted to be the punishment of criminals is so great, that the end most tyrannous. A man who has worked his way scarcely counterbalances the means, and that cheaper modes of regulating humanity could easily be devised. This regards the money only. But when we bring man feelings, civilization must be declared a bankrupt. In the most serious and true sense, I think that the present mode of civilization is bankrupt. Really it

> ments. It cannot meet its creditors' claims; nor will it ever. It has been tried and trusted long enough, and in all decency should now give up business. Are bound to imitation, that, wincing daily as we do, we now suffer under? Certainly, we are ever making the attempt; but not in a direction in which success can be hoped. New results cannot be attained, without new modes or new causes. The results we want are not only new, but in many respects the very optherefore, that we shall reach such apposite place, by travelling the old road, although that road may be mended, and drained, and smoothed to the utmost practicable extent. Our present road, our present principle, is that of force. Force in every mode of it. People are forced to support the government, in the first instance, and where it is thus sustained by like. Intrigue, finesse, overreaching, from one end to

breaks down. It does not, cannot fulfil its engage-

the other; from the capture of a poor thief by the constable, to the election of President; through all the gradations of trade, art, and profession, as much wit, sharpness and physical force as you will, but no kindness, no neighborly consideration, no love at all

I can hardly be required here, to enter into any statement, to show how contrary all the processes of political government are to those divine principles, which, as a christian community, it is obvious we are readily suggested in every one's bosom, to render any when we are to set about realizing those sentiments, which for so many centuries we have been verbally uttering? Since the Church has thrown off its un worthy connexion with the State, men have been no less assiduously praying, in words, that 'God's will may be done on earth as it is in heaven;' and the most orthodox do continually declare, in various ways that a more holy state of existence open carth is to be an espousal of doctrines to this effect, no one actually sets about the work which he declares is so close to ple is proper at all times. Until men have better his heart. Nay, so curious are the facts, so possible plans placed clearly before them, they are bound by a is it for the mind to attempt the reconciliation of irreconcileable things, that our representative legislators begin their daily work with a form of christian prayer. Then see what kind of work immediately sicceeds this prayer; look at the states of mind of the various parties, scan the ill-tempers which grow up in debate, hear the unfriendly words and unkind insinu-

which there is any rational probability that human There cannot be two opinions on this point. It behooves us, therefore, as christians, as philanthropists, Men cannot expand to their full size of intellectual or tions of men, at whose expense the man of renown is manufactured-a renown, too, as ephemeral as it is worthless. How many individuals have dissipated all their energies, have worn away their very being, by coming in contact with this merciless millstone of pol itics! With how many promiseful young men is this now the case! For a season, perhaps, it is the mis-fortune of every one to fall into this delusion of imagining that human good is to be served by political means. How delusive it is, I trust many are now be ginning to see. A system, based on force and skill, cannot accomplish any really moral purpose. Mora ends can only be attained by moral means. Brut force is not moral. Canning is not morality. indeed, may be used under the guidance of the mora sense, but never can morals descend to brute physica

force; and without this force, the fabric of modern

government falls at once to the ground.

There was a period, scarcely yet gone by, when jed about naked 60 days, living on what they could j pedantic schoolmasters asserted that to keep children in order without flogging was impossible. Yet we see this once visionary idea brought out to daily practice. They were finally conducted by another party of natives. They were then near the site of Port Philip. This once visionary idea brought out to daily practice. Here they fell in with another tribe, by whom they Men are but children of a larger growth,' and are as were taken and given up to the authorities. They easily to be kept in order by kindness as by force .- were conveyed to Coal River, naked as they were. Nay, easier; for force never secures order; it merely suppresses the appearance of disorder. It covers the but even this they were obliged to leave behind when they were shipped on board a government vestigation. es of society, but heals them not.

Yours in the better government, Concord, Mass. May 17, 1843.

State of Things in Illinois. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April, 1843.

Although you are personally unknown to me, yet my spirit has for years communed with your spirit, as I have from week to week perused your invaluable He remained at Macquarrie-harbor some time, paper, freighted as it has been with humanity. I have when he again, with some others, got away in a long desired to see your face in the flesh, but as prob- whale-boat, and ran along the coast for nine days, ably this privilege will never be granted me, I have concluded to send you this salutation, thinking that coming from these sectarian, pro-slavery, man-killing ends of the earth, it may somewhat encourage you in your warfare against these giant evils that afflict and scribed the horrors of this place as being more than curse our earth.

I have been partly induced to write you that I might nbarthen my mind to one who knows how to symnathize with those situated as I am. The population to call them, regarded as you are by the new organized third party abolitionists of the country, a crazy infidel. If, however, the principles you advocate be years, he was allowed to come back to Hobart-infidelity, the term infidel will soon stand for a friend town, and finally obtained a ticket of leave. He

This is a bitter pro-slavery, revengeful community; they profess, left to get rid of the evils of slavery; chattels, or hired them out to others, and are now livchattels, or hired them out to others, and are now lived of entering, without suspicion, on boaring or speculating upon the money they received for bound to Boston; hence he wrought his p bodies and souls of their brethren, for whom Christ poured out his own precious blood on the cross. He had since been living at Manchester, and gain.

The rest are mostly adventurers from different parts of ing an honest livelihood by the labor of his hands. The rest are mostly adventurers from different parts of the globe, who have no humanity in their hearts, at He protested, that since his original offence, his conduct had been that of an honest man. Hi least for the poor slave. What I have stated in reference to this community is true with regard to the enence to this community is true with regard to the entire middle and southern portions of this State. The duct would recommend him to the merciful considuct would recommend him to the merciful considnorthern part is much better; there are more abolionists, though political partyism is doing its work of destruction there. The greatest proportion of abolitionists in this State are in favor of political action yet there are a few who rely upon moral means for be overthrow of slavery. I am contributing what little of influence an individual unaccustomed to writing or public speaking has, in the moral warfare that is waging against all oppression; not only that of the odies, but of the souls of my fellow-men, which has not unfrequently endangered my personal safety. I have seen some from as far south as Louisiana This service is attended with great hazard, as our State laws are very severe against those who obey God in this particular. I was for twenty years member of the Presbyterian church, but ab years since, I withdrew from that connection, on ac count of its anti-christian character; and what is true of that, is true of all the organized sects of this slave ry-accursed country. I mean not only negro slavery, but governmental and ecclesiastical slavery.

I rejoiced greatly when you and your coadjutor raised the standard of Non-Resistance. It was the first intimation that I had of there being others who believed with myself on that subject. I regret much the suspension of the Non-Resistant, and that your pa-magnificent conceptions of power.

The torrent rushed with inconceivable impetuous ment for that despised, but Christ-like doctrine. I am fully satisfied that slavery in some form will continue to exist, until that first principle of the religion of ject. If I have understood you, you hold that nawhich you cannot do yourself, which you do when fight for freedom. Again, I see no inconsistency in petitioning Legislatures for the repeal of laws; but I for the enactment of any law, even though the ob ject sought to be attained be ever so desirable or right God has settled the question in reference to doing evil that good may come. It appears to me that we need not be afraid of the consequences of carrying out, to their fullest extent, our non-resistant principles. True, we may be charged by third party olitionists with 'losing the staff of accomplishment; 'and the army who are fighting for human freedom and for God may be reduced to as small ; number as was Gideon's, yet it will assuredly be accomplished by the heaven-ordained means of truth and love. In conclusion, were I to give you a full the grandeur of the scene, than was given by narrative of my sentiments, feelings and purposes, I leman who resides in the neighborhood, and could do it in no way so well as by transcribing the letter of Joseph Barker of England.

I remain, dear Sir, Yours for universal human freedom.

L. N. RANSOM.

MISCELLANY.

From an English paper.

Horrors of Tansportation.

At the Liverpool assizes on Tuesday last, one George Robinson, alias Saxon, pleaded guilty to the charge of having illegally returned from transportation, and when brought up for sentence, entered into a long and singular statement, which was listened to by a crowded court with great attention. From this it appeared, that in 1820, being then but 18 years of age, he had been convicted of a highway robbery at Pendleton. He received sentence of death, but was finally transported for life. He had, however, an irresistible desire to return to his native land, and some time after his arrival at Sydney, made an attempt to escape by swimming off to a bout their Master's business? If so, it is such business to return to conceiling his which they profess to revere and love, knows nothing about, profess to revere and love, knows nothing about, Horrors of Tansportation. himself below until she was at sea. She was driven back, however, by stress of weather, he was given There has, for many years, been quite a number of up to the authorities, received one hundred lashes, individuals in this city, who, from various causes and low until she was at sea. She was driven was sent to a penal settlement, first at Hun and was sent to a penal settlement, inst at Hun-ter's river, and afterwards at Macquarries-harbor, good citizens as For 12 months at a time he never had the irons off his legs. He described his situation as intolerable, without any communication with his friends, shut examined the diout from the determined again to make an attempt to escape. He left the colony with several others. Three days after, they were attacked by the natives; several of them were wounded, and all their cloth several of them were wounded, and all their clothes and provisions carried off. To go forward in this such persons as I have alluded to; and yet some condition was almost hopeless,—to go back was to there will be, who cannot be moved from their integration. and provisions almost hopeless,—to go back was to there will be, who cannot be moved from the condition was almost hopeless,—to go back was to there will be, who cannot be moved from this city thirt suffer again a punishment of 100 lashes, and to be rity. I have had the right to vote in this city thirt.

For reasons satisfactory to myself,

They there were allowed a blanket to cover them. sel which was taking in coals to Sydney; and, but for some canvass which they were allowed to have to cover them, they would have had to lie naked on the coals in the hold. They were landed in this plight at Sydney. There public charity supplied them with some clothing, but one of his companions, for six months, had nothing but a pair of trousers. They were sentenced to receive 100 leshes sel which was taking in coals to Sydney; and, but sers. They were sentenced to receive 100 lashes, and to be sent back to Macquarrie-harbor. Their vretched state was such, however, that the first part of the sentence was not inflicted, the medical man having made a representation that prevented it having made a sail by fastening together the shirts

of the party. They were obliged, by want of provisions, to put into Hobart-town, and were again sent back to Macquarrie-harbor, and placed on Big Island—the depot for the worst offenders. He delanguage could paint. Several, he said, had com-mitted murder, that they might be removed to Syd-ney for trial, though certain that after this short reste, death would be the punishment of their crime. He told a singular tale of of this city is over three thousand, and there are nine ed to escape with several others. Provisions failing, organized churches, calling themselves christian, who have each their spiritual guide, besides a number of All perished in this way, till Pearce and another have each their spiritual guide, besides a number of clergymen engaged in other pursuits; but of the whole number, there is but one that has the moral courage to preach to their congregation against the horrible sin of oppression, and that one the minister of the colored church. Of all the white clergymen in this rible place the prisoner said he remained upwards of seven years, when he was sent to Hobart-town. city, there is but one that calls himself an abolitionist, and he disclaims being a Garrison abolitionist. You know what that declaration means. There are, as you would naturally conclude from the above statements, but a very few abolitionists in the city, and I am, on account of my ultraisms, as they are pleased to call them, regarded as you are by the new about the conduct, during a gale on the quarrie-harbor. His conduct, during a gale on the passage, recommended him to the merciful consideration of the authorities, and after the lapse of three still, however, longed to see his native land. escaped on board an American whaler, in which he cruised for several months, but the captain ina majority are from slaveholding States, who have, as tending to give him up at the first opportunity, he they profess, left to get rid of the evils of slavery; took advantage of the vessel touching at New-pear of whom, before leaving, sold their human Zealand to take refuge with the natives. By them he was well treated, and finally got an opportunity of entering, without suspicion, on board a vessel Quebec, and thence to Greenock and Liverpool.

> eration of the authorities.
>
> Mr. Baron Park said, the tale which he had related would, he trusted, help to dissipate any idea that might be lurking in the minds of any who might hear it, that transportation was a light pun-ishment. It was his duty simply to pass upon him the sentence that he should be transported again for the term of his natural life.

The prisoner bow noved from the bar. bowed respectfully, and was re-

The appearance of the man was calculated to procure credence for the history he related. There was a remarkable expression of suffering and hardhave very frequently the high satisfaction of helping ship in his countenance, and there was something along the fugitive from the patriarchal institution. very moving in the manner in which he received the sentence that was to consign him again to the horrors he had been describing

> From the Hamilton Palladiun Breach in the Lehanon Reservoir.

The Lebanon Reservoir, one of the costly structures devised for the purpose of treasuring water in the vicinity of the summit level of the Chenange Canal, about four miles from the village, broke down a portion of its bank, which was supposed to be as indestructible as the everlasting hills, on Monday last, and the havoc and destruction which the can only be imagined by those who have taken a view of the stupendous ruins. We have seldom, if ever, seen any thing that filled our mind with such

ity into the narrow and deep ravine, through which the stream passes, uprooting trees of all sizes up to two feet in diameter, and forcing them along Christ is embraced and lived out in our world. And and absolutely quarrying hundreds of solid perches now, my brother, permit me to say, that you are not altogether consistent with your principles on this submitted that no mile, and depositing them upon the rich and fertile meadows below. Several acres of woodland were the current, gullying the rugged banks of the ravine, swept entirely clean, taking off not only trees, but then share no more right than individuals to employ the entire surface down to the solid rock. Two or physical force in overcoming evil, and that every in-dividual who casts a vote, directly sanctions slavery and war, and that you abstain from voting, from the conviction that it is morally wrong. Now, how can you direct others in what manner they should do that which you cannot do yourself, which you do when which you cannot do yourself, which you do when you say to voting abolitionists, Vote for freedom? To 100 to 150 acres of the fairest portion of that delightme it appears like saying to the man of war, War is wrong—you ought not to fight, but if you will fight, from one to four or five feet deep, with stones and petitioning Legislatures for the repeal of laws; but I do see great inconsistency in non-resistants asking for the acceptance of the meadow that received the deposites of gravel, trees, and rubbish, is materially injured, besides the great labor of clearing it up.
To give some idea of the power of this avalanch

of water, we would mention that we observed a boulder of granite in the midst of the great field of stone upon the meadow, the weight of which is estimated at not less than len lons, that could not have been picked up within a half a mile of its present resting place. People residing in the neighborhood describe the trembling of the earth to have been very like that produced by an earthquake. A large stone house, Mr. A. Campbell's, standing at a con-siderable distance from the course of the enraged element, is said to have exhibited decided sympt nessed it. On being asked how it affected him, he answered that it made him feel as though he was not more than six inches high, and withal very

> From the Providence Herald. Is it Just, or Generous?

As a citizen of Providence, I put the above ques-

ion in reference to the conduct of not a few of my fellow-citizens, towards many of those who have a right to vote. Attempts are making and have been for various reasons, have not voted, and they are as good citizens as others; and that number has increased since we have seen here, in our midst, the real workings of human government, and they have examined the divine testimony on the subject, world, and with hardly a hope for the whether such government be a divine institution and all the clergy and politicians will not be able to convince them they ought to obey man, rather than Gop. Their business may be secretly undermined condemned to work in the gang reserved for the one years. For reasons satisfactory to myself, I worst criminals. They resolved to go on. They lost themselves in the Blue Mountains, and wander. 1831. Nor have I voted for several years past. And since I have understood that by voting I am ly the cause of a nortion of the op-shed and wickedness that governmen of, as now constituted, I think I st agnin. May God open the eye subject, and save the State, and give at the sepecially those who profess to be the follower Christ, the spirit of peace.

SAMUEL W. WHEEL STATE OF THE STATE OF ect, and save the State, and give a

Great Freshet in New-Brunsu river has risen to an unusual places has overflowed its hanks, roperty. The town of Sheffield. the water was within a c the town, and rising. Above barns and houses of one kind a the low lands, had been carrie is said to be the greatest for the ridges over several of the leaving screely a veetige spots, It is also stated that Sir John Harvey's time, has a and several very excellent and su been more or less injured, according The freshe: of the Maguadavic

property at St George, in mills, I to the amount of several the Mer. Jour. The Miseries of Millerism. - Mrs. Chas

of Captain Chase, of this city, once amiable and intelligent person, a finaffectionate wife, is now a victim to the -a raving maniac. She had be when the errors of that one took possession of her mind, and re throne, perhaps forever.

The first indication of her abering up her little enes, five in number that the control of the contr

but three months old,) and settin side by side, telling them that Ci three months old,) and setting pear to take them up to the skies. It was approaching kindness which the little proaching kindness which the leeved from their strange but on She has since attempted to take t stead of kisses and cares to share, they are now obliged to flogged for grasp. The misery and suffering attend happy family, can only be appreciated by are compelled day and night to witness it.

Steam Navigation on the Lakes .- The Buffalo iercial Advertiser contains c mercial Advertiser contains come interests of Lake Steamers, whence it appears that quarter of a century which expires this me the first steamer was launched upon it Lakes, above the falls, upwards of a lonhave been built; with an aggregate to at a total cost of \$3,510,000, one bun and a tonic cost of \$50.50 tectors, one nunded and dollars a ton being deemed the average cut in gand fitting out this description of vesel these, ten only were built and owned in Canal Curious Exotic .- There is now to be sen

Curious Exotic.—There is non-Thorburn's window, John-street, a me specimen of castus of the eight-angled desc consideria.) It was received from enevent gardens near Montevideo resented to a gentleman of this city by o nonks of the convent, who stated that is a traced to one hundred years, it having long time gradually developing itself under cultivation. It is a unique plant of a most genus, well worthy of inspection.—Com. Ma Solitary confinement has been

Rhode-Island penitentiary. The Providence lame says it was found to operate unfavorably speed the health of the prisoners, and frequently to indeep tial and confirmed insanity

The Philadelphia North American states the steamers lost on the western waters dari two months, cost in all, probably \$16 goes, \$85,000; making a loss of \$250,000.

Liberal .- The sum of four thousand one and twenty-six dollars, has been subscribed in New Orleans for the relief of the sefferers by the earl-quake at Point Petre, Guadaloupe. Floating Village .- A raft passed down the All

ghany river, at Pittsburgh, Pa. on Friday, very populated. It had on board thirteen wome n, sixteen children, five horses, three The Buffalo and Attica and the Tonawands

oad companies have reduced their fare in the fin class cars between Buffalo and Rochester, (76 miles

nissile of war, called the thunder-bolt shell, which in its explosion, will tear asunder the largest ship war, had been recently tried in that vicinity, had presence of several naval officers, who pronound performances perfectly satisfactory in every way!

Horrible .- A shocking and unnatural murder wa committed a short time since, in Lawrence country Mississippi, by a mother on her own child. While he child was asleep, she procured some lead, which she melted and poured down his throat. The case of this inhuman act is not stated.

nte of the shocks of the great quakes over nearly the whole of the continent of Essual, the shocks were quite severe.

JUST PUBLISHED

SONNETS and other Poems, by Wm. Lloyd G And for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, SONNETS and other Poems, by Wm. Lloyd Garison. Price, in pamphlet form, 25 cents; bound in cloth, 37 1-2 cents; bound in cloth, git, 50 cents; also a new edition of Birney's 'American Charbet the Bulwark of Slavery, 'enlarged and improted; the Officring and Pick-Nick; Ten Years of Experience, by Mrs. M. W. Chapman; The Covenant with John John Pierpont; Channing's Emancipation; Channing's Address at Lenox; Anti-Slavery Almana, &c. &c.

Also, for sale as above, at a very low price, a qual

Washingtonian Temperance House.

THE subscriber takes this method to friends, that he has taken the large and dious house, No. 15, West Centre-street, Southac street,) and opened the same as a Gent Temperance Boarding House, where he will be a py to accommodate his friends and persons vising city, by the week or day, as accasion may requi-tered by the week or day, as accasion may requipleasant and agreeable, and make it a desirable he to such persons as will be pleased to favor him their patronage.

Connected with the House is a Refression of the

SALOON, where all kinds of fruits, adapted to the so son, and also every variety of refreshments, will be

Apply at 70 Cambridge-street, or 25 Combill.

Boston, May, 1843.

JOEL W. LEWIS. n, May, 1843.

WM. HENRY BRISBANE, M. D. TAVING commenced the practice of Medicine In this city, respectfully solicits the fasor of herizands and fellow-citizens who may require professional services. Office and residence No.42 Hartra April 21

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET. To let, one half of a brick house at the part of the city, containing a kitchen, plear chambers. Possession given immediate quire at 25 Cornhill, for terms, &c.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

CONNECTICUT.—S. S. Cowles, Hartford;—John Hall, East-Hampton; James Munroe, Cantebry New-York.—Isaac T. Hopper, New-York Charles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Fuller, Sien ateles;—Thomas McClintock, Waterloo; John Barker, Peru; R. D. H. Yardley, Rushtille; Just Hartshorn, Penn Yan.

Hartshorn, Penn Yan.
PENNSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alleghany: -1. PENNSTIVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Allegheng;—Washon, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, West Greek,
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown;—Thoms PoEnterprise;—Thomas Hambleton, Russelville;
Kent, Andrew's Bridge;—John Cox, Homerten,
Kent, Andrew's Bridge;—John Cox, Homerten,
James M. M Kim, Philadelphia; Joseph Falton, Ses
James M. M Kim, Philadelphia; Joseph Falton, Ses
James Austin, Attenter;—Lot Holmes, G
Salem;—James Austin, Attenter;—Lot Holmes, G
lumbiana;—Jos. A. Dugdale, Cortsville;—A. Broke
Oakland.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Remittances by Mail.—'A Postmaster may cacle money in a fetter to the publisher of a newspaper, but the subscription of a third person, and frank thetter if written by himself.

TAgents who remit money hould always despirate the persons to whom it is to be credited.

PUBLI THE ASTI-SI leary W. To whom

THE

of the pape TERMS.—
TERMS.—
TERMS.—
Tee; or \$3 00
Five copies
lars, if payment P Letters an ADVERTIS

RANCIS JACK M. LLOYD

VOL. X FFUGE

> n we would, se proper du spin; atten u can; adm

one of those ing the peop what Mr. R. relation, of w ther, appears a creed, which tence: 'You the Constitu s, is the gre apostles of laws—down the churche tread them under and then look out It is difficult to etion, or hoot at etion. Address and reflection, the cite the forn

ed astray from g

wive new impres

ses; the secon

tain George L new revelations assachusetts w

eat unknown is

to the attain ss of amalgam d enforcement e avowed at the feelings, t nts and exagg culated to und cial and religio try--all rev ing in their al disorganizat es, our childre e 'dark ages,' is he errors an

orld. We see t

are utterly

thas well as at bly well-med md every human ded, or (to t llipe.) like the en under f of similar exedirected enthe on, to the inc ppiness of social it is sufficien our readers, it perhaps there

propagation

than those

the excess

e obstinate, thers, the national drawn from erience, ar the insane suit a standard a ally recog ed revelatio served that pagating a comely ridiculo asible to ridic severest of all ctual water of the foam of

ing, namely :
ga contempt,
as feræ natur
and religion
self. he abolitioni sity of always.

W. On this of Judy—one in y called it; the property of the pr o, who made of the read he special of aglish breth ever knew whands of the ips preach a

g eat applace, Lloyd Gargreatly mo Connell's

The gratifying at the visit attention of the color of the